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IN THE
WORLD WAR
1917-1918-1919

BIG HORN COUNTY

MONTANA



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Book _____

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Big Horn County (Montana)

In the

World War



1917--1918 --1919

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THE HARDIN TRIBUNE
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J. P. BUSCHLEN

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Compiled and Edited by
J. P. BUSCHLEN

Published by
THE HARDEN TRIBUNE
HARDEN, MONTANA
1949



JULIAN TERRETT
In His Plane.



LIEUT. A. E. BOLLUM
On Duty With His Spruce Squadron.

Foreword

Compilation of this book was begun in March, and ended in October, 1919. More than seven months were devoted to the task of obtaining the photographs and records. A longer time might have been put upon the work, under different conditions. But lacking public financial assistance, save the small and uncertain revenue expected from the sales of the book, sales not to soldiers but to the general book buyer in the county, expediency demanded that the manuscript be sent to the printer before Christmas, 1919.

The Hardin Tribune ran many advertisements during the seven months mentioned, and the editor made speeches, wrote letters and interviewed parties energetically during the same period. In spite of this propaganda, not all the material belonging by right in the book was obtained. However, mention at least has been made of every man whom it is known entered the service from Big Horn County.

At first it was considered necessary to carry advertisements in this history, if a serious loss were not to be invited; but the publisher and editor finally decided to take whatever financial risk there might be, rather than give the work a commercial aspect.

A few pages have been left blank in the volume to accommodate the oddier or other "candidate for glory" who neglected to answer the call for photo and record. The person passed over may consider this open section an invitation to paste up his picture and history among the others.

There will probably be some errors in the text, since practically all information had to be obtained indirectly (owing to the candidates' modesty, usually); but it is thought these will not be marked.

A few boys are found in the book who, strictly speaking, do not "belong" to Big Horn County; but they had relatives here, and did their bit, so the publisher claimed them in return for the transients enlisting from here, whom other county records have included, and who were inaccessible to the Big Horn County book, during the period of its compilation.

As to the arrangement of the soldier pictures, it may be necessary to explain that they were sent to the engraver as they came in, to avoid delay over cuts at the time of publication, and consequently the alphabetical arrangement is imperfect.

The Editor.

Honor Roll

Blackburn, Claude L.	Menter, James
Carroll, Arthur	Pederson, Peter
Cottrell, Roy	Rober, John R.
Dent, Alfred	Ross, Alexander
Genuent, Louis A.	Ross, Clifford A.
Glenn, Cyrus J.	Schutte, Daniel C.
Hathaway, Ira W.	Smith, Emmett C.
Knight, Stephen C.	Smith, Frank
Kollmar, Walter W.	Tudor, Leonard J.
Luekett, Henry Clay	Willey, Spencer D.

Note—Arthur Carroll was claimed by Yellowstone County, and his photograph is on record there.

Ira W. Hathaway did not enlist from Big Horn County, but near friends here wanted him enrolled among our boys.

James Menter's photograph had been emponed among the living, and the head partly painted, before soldier was known to be deceased. (See Soldier Section for photograph.)

Alexander Ross also appears in the Soldier Section, as he was placed there before it was known he was dead. This photograph was rescued in time to be included with the deceased.

John R. Rober was drowned in 1896.

The Men Who Gave All.

Some of us went forth with you
 Into camps and places strange,
Many little troubles knew,
Real anxieties a few,
 Shocked at such a sudden change
From the life where friends were true,
And the world where flowers grew

Now again we smell the sage
 And regard a loving smile,
Heedless of the warrior's rage,
Labor for a better age,
 Yet we pause, ah, many a while,
Envious that but you should wage
War forever on this page!

We shall soon forget the call
 Of the bugle and the drum;
Lost in life's commercial thrall,
Some of us unseen shall fall
 In the petty fights to come
But your names forever shall
Stand for this: "They gave their all!"

Hardin, Mont., 1919.



ROSS, CLIFFORD A.



SCHUTTE, DANIEL C.



SMITH, EMMETT C.



TUDOR, LEONARD J.



WILLEY, SPENCER D.

CLIFFORD A. ROSS.

Son of Mrs. Mary C. and brother of R. P. Ross, of Hardin. Entered the service July 22, 1918, going for training to Camp Dodge, Iowa. Assigned to 52nd Co., 163rd Depot Brigade. Later assigned to the Medical Corps (Inf.), and served in the Dental Infirmary. Offered and accepted, commission in the Medical Corps, and pending its arrival was very actively engaged in hospital relief work in the great influenza epidemic, until October 16th. About this date contracted the influenza himself, and died three days later, October 19, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa, in his twenty-ninth year.

DANIEL C. SCHUTTE.

Brother of W. J. Schutte, of Hardin. Entered the service February 24, 1918, at the age of 24 and entrained for Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Sailed for France with the 349th Engineers, Co. C, in the fall of 1918. While returning from a furlough in France, was killed in a train wreck between Paris and Brest, April 17, 1919.

EMMETT C. SMITH.

Son of W. R. Smith and brother of Winifred and Ruby Smith, of Hardin. Entered the service September 23d, 1917, at the age of 21, and went for training to Camp Lewis, Wash. Sent to Camp Mills in a machine gun battalion and

there assigned to M. G. Co., 163d Inf., 41st Division, in November. Sailed December 14th on the "Leviathan," arriving at Liverpool, Eng., December 24th, and Le Havre, France, Jan. 1, 1918. Killed in action at Cantigny, May 28th, 1918.

LEONARD J. TUDOR.

May 29, 1918, entered the service, at the age of 29. At Camp Lewis, Wash., was attached to 44th Co., 11th Btn., 166th Depot Brigade. In June sent to Camp Kearney, Calif. Assigned to H Co., 160th Infantry, and entrained in August for New York, sailing immediately for the war zone. Saw front-line service in France; wounded in action October 8th, and sent to hospital at Tours. Died of wounds October 26th, 1918.

SPENCER D. WILEY.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Wiley, of Decker. Entered the service May 21, 1918, at the age of 21, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington. From a depot brigade was transferred to Company A, 143d Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Kearney, California. Sailed from New York August 6. Saw service in France until October 8th, then taken ill with influenza, and consigned to an infirmary. Died in hospital, of lobar pneumonia, October 14, 1918, and buried in France.



DENT, ALFRED.



GEMUENT, LOUIS A.



KNIGHT, STEPHEN C.
(STEPHEN CHIEF AT NIGHT.)



LUCKETT, HENRY CLAY.



ROSS, ALEXANDER.

ALFRED DENT.

Entered the service Dec. 23, 1917, at the age of 25, and at Camp Lewis, Wash., was assigned to 25th Co., 7th Bn., 166th D. B. Transferred in April, 1918, to Co. H, 361st Infantry, and entrained for port June 24th. Sailed for Europe the following month. Operated on twice for foot trouble. Fought in the battle of the Argonne. Wounded in action; died of wounds, in France.

LOUIS A. GEMUENT.

November 12, 1917, at the age of 29, entered the service (Cleveland, Ohio), and was sent to Columbus, O. Two weeks later was transferred to Camp Lee, Virginia, and after two months' training at this point, sailed for Europe. Promoted to rank of Corporal, and wrote home on June 24th that he was "well and happy, and ready to capture some of the enemy." Killed in the Battle of the Marne, a month later, July 22, and his death was followed by the death of his mother, a few weeks later.

STEPHEN C. KNIGHT, (STEPHEN CHIEF AT KNIGHT.)

Entered the service at Salem Indian Training School, Oregon, early in the Spring of 1918,

at the age of (approx.) 30. Was a member of the Headquarters Company, 14th Infantry. Died of tuberculosis at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., in May, 1919, and was buried at Custer Battlefield (Mont.) on May 7th, 12 discharged soldiers (including two Indians) acting as pallbearers.

HENRY CLAY LUCKETT.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lockett, of Foster. Born in Kentucky, May 1, 1892. Married October 3, 1917, to Ada A. Byers. Entered the service May 29, 1918, and sailed overseas in August of same year. Participated in several engagements. Killed in action October 5, 1918, at the age of 26 years.

ALEXANDER ROSS.

Entered the service in September, 1917, at the age of 30, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to Company E, 163rd R. D. Infantry, 41st Division. Sailed from New York on "Leviathan" in December, 1917, with Co. D of his regiment, arriving in France December 31. In April, 1918, was transferred to Company A, 16th Infantry. Killed in action at the Battle of Charcau-Thierry, July 18, 1918.



BLACKBURN, CLAUDE L.



COTTRELL, ROY.



HATHAWAY, IRA W.



KOLLMAR, WALTER W.



PEDERSON, PETE.

CLAUDE L. BLACKBURN.

Son of Mrs. J. L. Blackburn, of Big Horn County. Entered the service July 27, 1918, at the age of 25, and was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa. Assigned to Co. A, 163d D. B., at this camp. In August sent to the hospital with tonsillitis, returned to duty, and again consigned to hospital in September. Sent back to duty, taken down with pneumonia, and placed for the third time under medical care. Died in the Base Hospital, Camp Dodge, October 8, 1918.

ROY COTTRELL.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Cottrell, Toluca. Entered the service April 29, 1918, and after preliminary camp training was assigned to Company K, 364th Infantry, 91st Division. Sailed overseas with this organization and entered promptly into front-line service. Fought in the Meuse Argonne Offensive, and killed in action on this drive, November 3d, 1918, at the age of 26.

IRA W. HATHAWAY.

Born July 22, 1894, at Westover, Ontario, Canada, the only son of William and May Hathaway. Attended public school at Arthur,

Ont., and high school in Toronto. Entered ~~1912~~ Bank of Toronto in 1914. Nov. 27, 1917, enlisted in the Royal Air Force, receiving commission of Lieutenant, May, 1918. Sailed for England in June. Killed in an accident to his plane, London, August 14, 1918. Survived by his mother and his sister, Hazel.

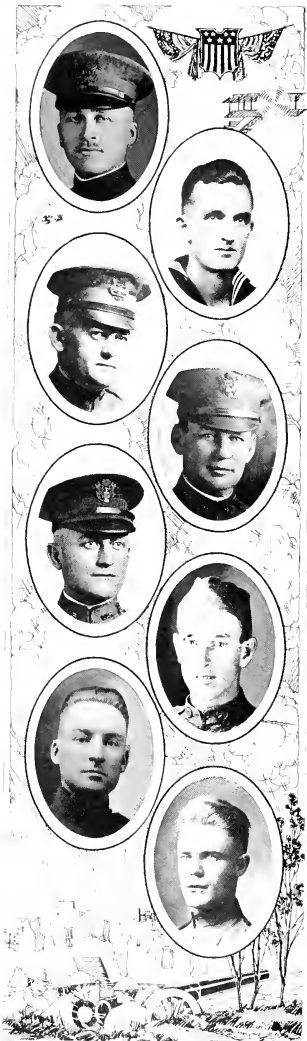
WALTER W. KOLLMAR.

Entered the service Sept. 18, 1917, at the age of 26, and went to Camp Lewis, Wash. Left for port of embarkation about Thanksgiving, with the 163d Infantry, and crossed the Atlantic on the "Vaterland," landing in Liverpool, Christmas, 1917. Transferred to the Military Police, 164th Infantry, and sent to France, as cook. Again transferred to 315th Inf., and served as Battalion runner to zone of advance. Killed by a high explosive shell 2 days before the signing of the armistice.

PETE PEDERSON.

In January, 1918, enlisted at Sheridan, Wyoming, from Big Horn County, Montana, at the age of 21, and was sent to Fort Logan, Colorado. From there sent to Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Died at this camp, of pneumonia contracted while on duty, February 19, 1918, aged 24 years.

Soldier Section



BOLLUM, ALFRED E.

BROOKS, GEORGE.

DENNEY, JOSEPH C.

DRAKE, JAMES H.

LIEURANCE, EDWARD.

SULLIVAN, MURT R.

TERRETT, JULIAN.

TINTINGER, LYLE J.

ALFRED E. BOLLUM.

Applied for officer's training, July 13, 1917, at the age of 30. Accepted Aug. 10, and began training Aug. 25, at the Presidio, San Francisco. Commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant Infantry, Nov. 27th, and assigned to Camp Lewis, Wash. Received further training at the O. S., 166th D. B., then assigned to Vancouver Bks. on special duty with the Spruce Prod'n. Div. Attached to various squadrons. Feb. 7, 1918, organized 450th Sgd. and took command, forest work. June 26th, commissioned in the Air Service. Later on railroad construction, Newport, Oregon. October 1, in charge of a detachment of Transportation Squadron in the Willapa Bay Dist. Discharged at Portland, Oregon, Dec. 20, 1918.

GEORGE BROOKS.

Entered the service December 12, 1917, and trained for the navy at San Diego, Calif. Transferred to the naval base at Hampton Roads. Did convoy duty on the U. S. S. "Louisiana" during summer of 1918, and made 5 trips overseas on this ship after the close of the war. Summer of 1919, still in the naval service.

JOSEPH C. DENNEY.

Captain Medical Corps. Formerly President of the Montana State Health Officers' Assn. Volunteered services spring of 1917; commissioned 1st Lt. Aug. 1, 1917, and ordered to O. T. S., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. Assigned to 115th Hld. Hpl., 29th Div. Tst'd., Camp McClellan, Ala., and sailed overseas with 29th Div. June, 1918. Two weeks after landing was in charge of a hospital 2 miles from the trenches in Alsace. Went into action with 104th San. Train. Eighteen days under fire around Ft. Vacherville, attending the wounded. Promoted to Capt. and served with the A. E. F. until summer of 1919. Discharged after almost 2 years' service, July, 1919, and located in Hardin.

JAMES H. DRAKE.

A veteran of the Spanish-American War, 1st Lt. Inf. Vols., 5th Army Corps, Cuba. Last entered the service September 11, 1918, at the age of 49, and was sent to Camp Greenleaf, Georgia. Joined Medical Officers' Training Corps, Company 10, Bat. 3, October 21th, assigned to Evacuation Hospital No. 4, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., rank of Captain (Med.). December 21st transferred to Headquarters Company, Evacuation Hpl. Group, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. S. 1918, placed in Transport Group, Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Discharged at this camp, February 18, 1919. Served as Training Physician on the Loc. Bd. for Big Horn County, Montana, from its organization until discharge entering the army.

EDWARD LIEURANCE.

October 3, 1918, received Captain's commission in the Medical Corps, at the age of 39, and was assigned to duty with the 16th Engineers, at Fort Riley, Kans. (ranking medical officer). After signing of the armistice assigned to post hospital at Ft. Meyer, Va. Six weeks later ordered to Camp Surgeon's Office at Camp Leech, D. C. Following 2 months' service here, assigned to duty at War Dept., Washington, D. C., office of Chief Engineer, examining officers for discharge, Jan. 10, 1919, assigned to travel with troops and made one trip from Washington, D. C., to Camp Sherman, O., and another to Camp Taylor, Ky. Assigned to duty at Camp Surgeon's Office, this camp, and still on duty here, June 11, 1919.

MURT R. SULLIVAN.

Entered the service April 26, 1918, at the age of 23, and assigned at Camp Lewis, Washington, to the 91st Division. Sailed from New York in July. Fought in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives and at Verdun. Seriously wounded in the thigh (Argonne), and confined for four months in various hospitals in France, unable during that time to get pay or mail. Last assigned to Co. B, 361st Infantry. Returned to America in February, 1919, and was sent from Richmond, Va., to Camp Funston, Kansas. Discharged at this camp, March 1, 1919.

JULIAN TERRETT.

Entered military service September 5th, 1917, at the age of 26, reporting to the Presidio, San Francisco, for officer's training. Assigned to First Co., 16th Provisional Training Regiment December 15th, transferred to Headquarters Company, 361st Infantry. Feb. 16th, 1918, became a flying cadet, Squadron 29, S. M. A., Berkeley, Calif. May 18th, began flying at Rockwell Field, North Island, San Diego, June 13th, transferred to March Field, Riverside, Calif. On flying duty at March Field, Riverside, Calif., when the armistice was signed. Discharged there November 30, 1918.

LYLE J. TINFINGER.

Entered the service July, 1918, at the age of 26, and was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa. Attached to 52d Depot Brigade, then after assignment to a motor corps was taken down with influenza in November. Pending the organization of other motor corps units was attached to Colonel Wall's Band. Received duty here following the signing of the armistice. Discharged at Camp Dodge, December 1918.



BEEBE, HENRY A.

KAMPMAN, WILLARD J.

KELLY, DELL M.

KITCHENS, PERRY W.

PALMER, CHARLES T.

ROWLAND, THOMAS E.

SCOTT, WILLARD J.

TULLEY, RAY L.

HENRY A. BEEBE

September, 1917, at the age of 23, entered military service, and was sent for training to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to Baker Company 375, 4th Division. Entrained in December for Camp Joseph, Florida, and for Camp Merritt, N. J., in February, 1918. Sailed in March. Did duty in the war zone for more than a year. Discharged summer of 1919.

WILLARD J. KAMPMAN.

Entered the service in March, 1918, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to the Surgery Building of the Base Hospital, on clerical work. Acted as secretary for the physicians' staff, after having passed an examination in surgery and anesthetization. Besides his clerical duties, was on call to administer anesthetics, and was on duty, during weeks of the influenza epidemic, twenty hours a day. Discharged August, 1919.

DELL M. KELLY.

Entered military service July 22, 1918, at the age of 25, and was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa. Attached to 52nd Co., 163rd Depot Brigade, and on August 16th, assigned to Co. D, 47th Machine Gun Battalion. October 27th transferred to H. Q. Co., 15th Machine Gun Battalion, 5th Division. Sailed for France in Sept., arriving Le Havre, the 18th. Did duty with the A. E. F. until the following summer. Discharged at Ft. Russell, August 1, 1919.

PERRY W. KITCHENS.

Held over from National Guard, on three-year enlistment entered upon July 11, 1914, first organization Co. K, 163d Inf. of Billings (Bozeman). With the first company called out to Helena, April, 1917, did guard duty on N. P. & Milwaukee Rys. Aug. 1 sent to Butte, then to Anaconda, again to Ft. Harrison, then to Camp Mills, L. I., Oct. 31, '17. Sailed Dec. 11, on "Leathan," landing in England Christmas Eve, arrived France Jan. 4, '18. Stationed at 1st or "Sunset" Division headquarters, did telephone work; promoted July 30, '18 to 1st sergeant. Attended Army Candidate school at Luneray, France. Returned to America on the "Huntington" in February, 1919, discharged at Fort Logan, Colorado, March 4, 1919.

CHARLES T. PALMER.

Entered the service in February, 1918, at the age of 27, and was assigned to the 319th Engineers, Company E, Camp Fremont, California. Served as horse-shoer in this organization, and at the time of its entrainment refused camp instructorship to accompany the unit. Sailed late in the summer, and did duty with the Engineers until the following summer. Discharged August, 1919.

THOMAS E. ROWLAND.

Entered the service as an engineer, May 16, 1917, at the age of 19, and was sent to Fort George Wright. In January, 1918, transferred to Charlotte, North Carolina, with the 4th Engineers, 4th Division. Later entrained for Camp Merritt, N. J., and sailed from Hoboken, arriving Bordeaux, France, May 15th. Stood bombardment at Celars and Crouette, participated in the Marne drive, July 18-Aug. 10; Sept. 12-18, at St. Mihiel, Sept. 26-Oct. 18, Argonne. Gassed at Chery Charteux; consigned to a hospital at Nantes. Discharged from the service in August, 1919.

WILLARD J. SCOTT.

Entered the service in October, 1918, at the age of 20, following application made at Bozeman for an officers' training camp. Reported to the Cent. Inf. Officers' Training Camp, Camp McArthur, Texas, and was in training there at the signing of the armistice. Discharged at Camp McArthur, November 27, 1918.

RAY L. TULLEY.

Entered the service in March, 1918, entraining for Camp Fremont, Calif. Assigned as cook to the 419th Engineers, and a month later transferred to the 56th Engineers, at Washington, D. C. Sailed for France early in the summer, doing duty there as cook until the time of the armistice, and for months following. At last report (June, 1919) was still in foreign service with Co. A, 56th Engineers.



BARTLETT, NORMAN F.

IMHOLTE, LAURENCE I.

CLAWSON, HARRY A.

LAFON, CLAUDE.

LUDWIG, EDWARD G.

REAGIN, WILLIAM T.

RINEHART, NATHAN A.

SECREST, GEORGE R.

NORMAN F. BARTLETT.

Entered the service in the fall of 1917, and entrained for Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to the 314th Transport Corps, 89th Division, and later ranked as Corporal. Sailed for Europe about the time of the armistice, and was last reported in Germany (May, 1919).

LAURENCE L. IMHOLTE.

Entered the service November 15, 1917, at the age of 27; sent to Mare Island and put aboard the "Yerba Buena." Still in the service in May, 1918, doing coast duty aboard the U. S. S. "Hart," out of San Francisco, California.

CLAUD LAFON.

Entered the service in October, 1917, and was sent for training to Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to the Eighty-First Division, and moved to Camp Kearney, California. Sailed for Europe in the summer of 1918, and did duty with the Mounted Police in the war-zone. Still overseas at last report (May, 1919).

EDWARD G. LUDWIG.

In May, 1918, entered military service and went on training to Camp Lewis, Washington. Later transferred to Fort Benjamin Harrison, doing duty with the 118th Engineers, 300th Central Postal Directory. Remained with 300th until October. Remained with 300th in communication, ranking as Corporal, and was in service for several months following the signing of the armistice. At last report (May, 1919) was still in Europe.

WILLIAM T. REAGIN.

July 1, 1918, at the age of 23, entered military service and was sent to Vancouver, Wash. Assigned to 12th Regt. S. P. D. July 18, transferred to 53rd Spruce Squadron, Emmett, Washington. Aug. 15th to 2nd Co., Vancouver, Sept. 17th to 100th Spruce Squadron, Jovee, Wash. Did duty with the Spruce Division for 2 months after the close of the war. Discharged at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 9, 1919.

NATHAN A. RINEHART.

Entered the service Feb. 21, 1918, sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Assigned to the 319th Engineers, Camp Fremont, Calif. Transferred to the 8th Ammunition Train, 8th Division, May 10, 1918. Entrained for an eastern camp Oct. 21, and was in training at Camp Mills when the war ended. Sent first to Camp Lee, Va., and then to Camp Kearney, Calif., for discharge.

GEORGE R. SECREST.

Entered the service Sept. 14th, 1918, at the age of 22, sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., and attached to 23d Co., 160th Depot Brigade. Sept. 25th transferred to 1st, Stevens, Oregon, as cook, and on Oct. 15th assigned to Battery A, 27th Artillery. Oct. 25th sent with same organization to Camp Eustis, Va., and mustered out there, December 14, 1918.

Note: Record of Harry Wheeler, who was never received.



BEEBE, LEONARD.

EASTWOOD, HARRY B.

FENTON, ERNEST E.

GILES, FRANCIS J.

IMHOLTE, ANTHONY J.

IMHOLTE, URBAN J.

LEWIS, DONALD J.

LEWIS, KENNETH A.

LEONARD BEEBE.

May 22, 1918, entered the service, reporting to the Fort Logan, Colo., recruiting camp. Assigned to the 5th Casual Co. Sent with the 4th Casual Co. to Camp Johnston, Florida. Appointed Mess Sergeant and served in this capacity in his cantonment until after the signing of the armistice. Returned to Ft. Logan, January 8th, 1919, and discharged January 11th.

HARRY B. EASTWOOD.

Entered the service September 6, 1918, at the age of 22, and was sent to Camp Lewis. September 27th assigned to 3d Co., Coast Artillery Corps, Ft. Stevens, Oregon. Oct. 27th transferred to H. Q. Co., 27th Regiment C. A. C., Camp Eustis, Va. Did coast defense duty. Later sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., with No. 14 Casual Detachment, and discharged at the same camp, December 24, 1918.

ERNEST E. FENTON.

Entered the service May 18th, 1918, at the age of 18, enlisting at Billings, Montana. Trained at Fort George Wright, Washington, and assigned to the Medical Dept. of the 14th Infantry. October 5th transferred to the Med. Dept. 27th Coast Artillery, and November 15th to the 29th C. A. Discharged at Fort Stevens, Oregon, January 18th, 1919.

FRANCIS J. GUILLES.

March 16, 1918, entered military service, at the age of 26, and reported for duty to Ft. Logan, Colorado. Attached to 1st Co., Rec., Presidio, San Francisco, Calif. Assigned to 2d Co., at Fort Scott, Cal., which was made into Headquarters Company 67th Artillery, on June 1. Entrained for Hoboken, and sailed with Reserve Artillery. Did duty in France from February, 1919. Arrived in America March 2, discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming. March 22, 1919.

ANTHONY J. IMHOLTE.

July 1st, 1918, entered military service, at the age of 29, reporting for duty at Vancouver, Washington. Attached to 31st Casual Co., Vancouver Cantonment. August 1st, transferred to 67th Spruce Squadron, and worked in the woods until after the signing of the armistice. Discharged at Vancouver Cantonment, December 21, 1918.

URBAN J. IMHOLTE.

June 14, 1918, at the age of 24, entered military service, at Montana University. August 14th, sent to Camp Zachary Taylor, and assigned to Battery A, 10th Bn., 4th Regiment. Did duty at this camp until after the signing of the armistice; discharged December 17, 1918.

DONALD J. LEWIS.

June 1st, 1918, entered the R. O. T. C., Presidio, San Francisco, Calif., at the age of 20. Trained one month here. On October 4th reported to the S. A. T. C., Bozeman, Montana. October 15th was transferred to the C. I. O. T. S., Company K, 2nd Battalion, Camp MacArthur, Texas. Discharged at this camp, November 29, 1918.

KENNETH A. LEWIS.

Entered the aviation service March 15, 1918, at the age of 24. Reported to Naval Training Station, Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif. Transferred to Naval Aviation Field, North Island. Took instruction in the Machinist Mate's School, receiving the rating MM 2nd Class, and the place of 2nd Machinist on the boat "HS-1." Later transferred to the Supervisor's Office, M. M. S., and discharged there, February 21, 1919.



BLUENKE, HERMAN.

BRANDT, HARRY J.

CAMMOCK, EARL.

CHILSON, EDDIE

HEATH, RAY.

MAUS, ALBERT C.

MAUS, DEAN.

MENTER, JAMES (Deceased).

HARRY J. BRANDT.

Entered the service May 29, 1918, at the age of 25. Entrained for Camp Lewis, Wash., and there assigned to Company G, 160th Inf. July 20, moved to Camp Kearney, Calif. Sailed for overseas in August; in France transferred to Co. K, 398th Inf., 77th Division. Participated in the Battle of the Argonne, receiving a slight wound. Still doing duty in France, May, 1919.

EARL CAMMOCK.

Entered the service May 25, 1918, at the age of 24, and was sent first to Camp Lewis, Wash., and later to Camp Kearney, Calif. Assigned to 398th Infantry, 77th Division, and sailed overseas in August. Fought in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, and wounded in the arm. Discharged from the service May 22nd, 1919.

EDDIE CHILSON.

Entered military service Oct. 9, 1917, at the age of 28. At Camp Lewis, Wash., was assigned to Co. 138, Btn. 35, D. B. 166. On Nov. 8th, transferred to Co. B, 163d Inf. at Hempstead, L. I. Sailed Jan. 11th, 1918, on the Olympic, landing in Liverpool, Eng., Jan. 19. July 3rd transferred to Co. K, 164th Inf., in France. From Nov. 8th, 1918, until Jan. 2, 1919, received medical attention in the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (France). According to last information obtainable, was doing duty with Co. 3 Service Bn., A. E. F. Univ., A. P. O. 969, France.

RAY HEATH.

April, 1918, entered military service, at the age of 22, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington. Attached to 144th D. B. Sent to

Camp Kearney as a casual, and assigned to Co. H, 160th Infantry. Sailed overseas August 1, on the U. S. S. "Nestor." Sept. 22nd, transferred in France to Co. I, 398th Infantry, 77th Division. Fought in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Returned to America on the U. S. S. "Miracle," in April, 1919, and discharged May 22nd at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

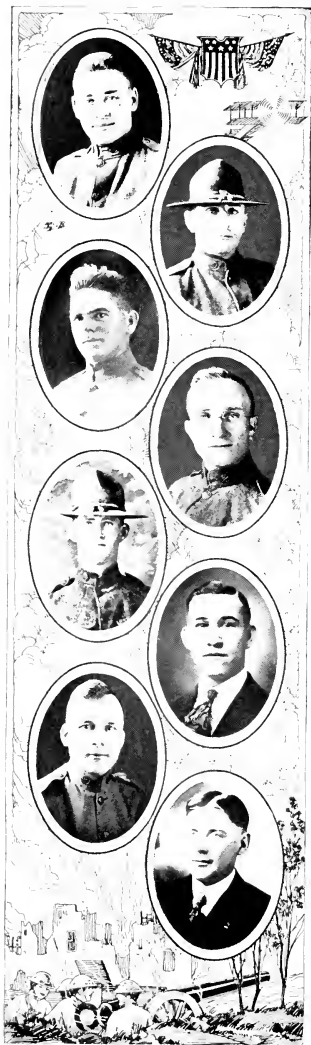
ALBERT C. MAUS.

Entered the service Oct. 3, 1917, at the age of 21, and went to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to Machine Gun Co. of the 163d Infantry. Sailed for and arrived in France in December, 1917, and saw service there from that time until February, 1919. Ranked as Corporal. Discharged at Fort Logan, Colorado, March 8, 1919.

DEAN MAUS.

October 15, 1918, entered military service, at the age of twenty. Sent for training to Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Assigned to and did duty with the 113th Engineers for three months. Discharged at Camp Lewis, January 27, 1919.

Note. Records of Herman Bluenke (No. 1) and James Menter (deceased) (No. 8) were not available.



BROGELMAN, ROBERT O.

BURKE, THOMAS H.

BURNS, JOSEPH E.

BUSCHLEN, JOHN P.

DENN, MARTIN.

HOBSON, WILLARD E.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM J.

TORSKE, ANDREW L.

ROBERT O. BROGELMAN.

Entered the service May 29th, 1918, reporting for training to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to Company 44, Permanent Personnel D. B. One of 39 drill Sergeants who were held back to drill recruits. Engaged in this work until after the armistice. Discharged at Camp Lewis, February 21st, 1919.

THOMAS H. BURKE.

Entered military service October 26th, 1918, at the age of 33 years, following acceptance of application to officers' training corps made July 12th, 1918. Reported to Camp Zachary Taylor and attended the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School. Discharged at this camp December 23rd, 1918.

JOSEPH E. BURNS.

May 25th, 1918, at the age of 21, entered the military service, and was sent to Camp Lewis. Assigned to 14th Co., 11th Bn., 166th Depot Brigade. Transferred June 24th to Camp Kearney, Calif., and assigned to Co. G, 160th Infantry, 40th Division. Sailed in August on the U. S. S. Nestor, arriving in Liverpool, Eng., Aug. 29th. Did duty in France until March, 1919, and attained rank of Corporal. Returned to America on the Luckenbach, docking at Hoboken March 18, 1919. Discharged April 12th, at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

JOHN P. BUSCHLEN.

Entered the service May 10, 1918, Hardin, Mont., age 29. Sent to Ft. McDowell, Calif., and on May 15th assigned to Co. L, 62nd Inf., 8th Division, Camp Fremont, Calif. In June transferred to Headquarters Co., and later assigned to the 62nd Inf. Band. Entrained for Camp Mills in October. After armistice consigned to Base Hpl. at Alameda, separated from Regiment, sent to Camp Merritt, N. J., and attached to Casual Co. 573, Nov. 30th. On board transport "President Grant" to Newport News, Dec. 1st. Discharged at Camp Lee, Va., Dec. 15, 1918.

MARTIN DENN.

Entered the service Feb. 22, 1918, age 24. Sent to Camp Fremont and assigned to the 319th Engineers. August 4th entrained for Camp Upton, L. I. Oct. 18th sent to Camp Merritt as a casual. Sailed from Hoboken on November the sixth but did not land. Returned Nov. 15th, after the armistice, and was transferred to Camp Dodge, Ia. Discharged at the same camp January 15th, 1919.

WILLARD E. HOBSON.

Entered the service June 1st, 1918, at the age of 23, with instructions to report to the Veterinary Training School, Camp Lee, Va. August 27th sailed for France and was assigned to Veterinary Hospital No. 8. Did duty there as farrier for months after the signing of the armistice.

WILLIAM J. TAYLOR.

Entered the service July 30, 1918, at the age of 32. At Fort George Wright was assigned to the Medical Department, 14th Infantry, Sept. 22nd to the Base Hospital Corps, Camp Dodge, Ia., and on Dec. 14th to the Med. Dept., 14th Inf. at Camp Grant, Ill. Was taking examination for 1st Lieutenant's commission, Veterinary Corps, at the time the armistice was signed.

ANDREW L. TORSKE.

Entered the service June twenty eighth, 1918, and sent for training to Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to fifty third Company, 166th Depot Brigade. Rejected upon trial, for feet defects, and discharged in July at the same camp.



ADSIT, GUY D.

DWYER, WILLIS W.

JOHNSON, TALT W.

MORSE, EVERETT L.

PUGH, HOMER.

SCHENDERLINE, JOSEPH.

SCHRAFF, JOHN J.

SMITH, ORA O.

GUY D. ADSIT.

Entered the service June 28, 1918, at the age of 23. At Camp Lewis, Wash., was assigned to 53d Co., 166th Depot Brigade. July 18th transferred to Camp Kearney, Calif., and assigned to Co. C, 160th Infantry, 40th Division. On August 5th entrained for Camp Mills, L. I. Left for overseas August 21st, landing in England. Later saw front-line service in France in the 308th Inf., 77th Div.; escaped without wounds, but suffered a 3 months' illness and was confined in Base Hospital No. 25. Doing duty several months after the signing of the armistice.

WILLIS W. DWYER.

September 19, 1917, entered the service, at the age of 26, and went to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to 35th Co. Motor Mechanics, 7th Regt., 91st Division. December 15th sent to Camp Hancock, Ga., 1st Motor Mechanics; Jan. 12, 1918, to 1st Air Serv. Mech. Regt., Camp Merritt, N. J. Feb. 8th to 1st Aviation Mech. Regt. Sailed same month on U. S. S. "Pres. Lincoln." Eight and a half months on the front with 5th French Army. In hpl. at Epinal, France. Promoted to Cpl. Served with the A. E. F. until June, 1919, returning to America on the U. S. S. "America." Discharged at Camp Funston, Kans., July 3, 1919.

TALT W. JOHNSON.

Entered the service September 30, 1918, at the age of 22, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Assigned to the Engineers as Cpl., 1st cl., Co. D, of the 141st Division. Oct. 29th transferred to Camp Shelby. Discharged at the same camp, December 12, 1918.

LAURET L. MORSE.

Entered the service September 30th, 1918, at the age of 26, reporting to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Drilled in the Infantry until December; mustered out December 16th, 1918.

HOMER PUGIL.

July 30, 1918, entered military service, at the age of 23, with instructions to report to Syracuse, N. Y., for duty in the Medical Service. Oct. 15th, 1918, assigned to U. S. General Hospital, No. 30, Plattsburgh, New York. Discharged at this place, January 3, 1919.

JOSEPH SCHENDERLINE.

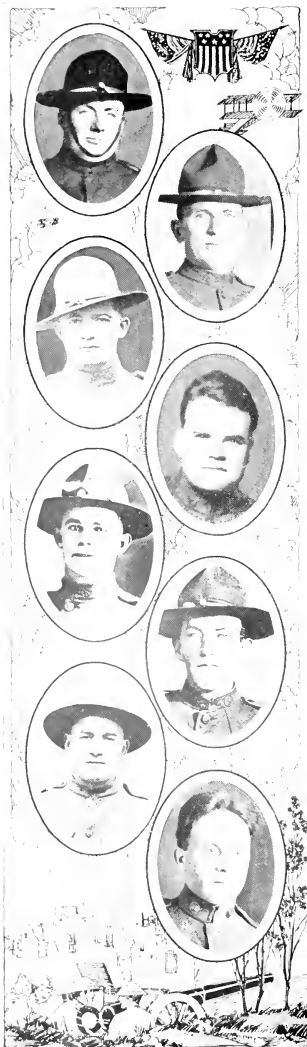
May 25, 1918, entered military service, at the age of 24. At Camp Lewis was assigned to 4th Co., 11th Bn., 166th Dep. Brig. June 15th sent to Camp Kearney, Calif., to 160th Infantry, 40th Division. Sept. 22 transferred to 308th Inf., 77th Div. Sailed on the "Nestor" August 8th, arriving in Liverpool Aug. 20th. Fought in the battle of the Argonne and was gas burned, and sent to a hospital. Returned to America in January, 1919, landing in Newport News, Va. Mustered out at Ft. Douglas, Utah, March 15, 1919. This soldier was a member of the famous Lost Battalion.

JOHN J. SCHRAFF.

July 30, 1917, at the age of 26, enlisted in military service, reporting to Ft. Scott, Calif. Sent to Camp Pike, Ark., as drill instructor. Transferred to 3d Co., 2nd Tn., Bn., later returned to Ft. Scott. Joined 4th Co., C. A. C., Jan. 5, 1918, 1st cl., to H. Q. Co., 62nd C. A. C. Left San Francisco May 15; sailed for Europe June 8. Ranked as Corporal. Saw front-line service near Metz and in the Argonne. Discharged in the spring of 1919.

ORA O. SMITH.

Entered the service August 14, 1918, at the age of 28, and went to Ft. Missoula. Attended Army Training School (Co. A), Blacksmith Class. Did hospital duty during influenza epidemic. Oct. 28th sent to Ft. Worden, Wash., on special duty, and assigned to 4th Co., C. A. C., Puget Sound. Dec. 2nd, transferred to 1st Co., 166th Depot Brigade, and discharged Jan. 9, 1919.



BALL, HARRY M.

BENSON, CLARENCE E.

CONNOLLY, HUGIL

COTTON, PHILIP M.

FRAZER, CHARLES A.

FRAZER, WILLIAM W.

HOLMES, RAYMOND L.

SCOTT, FRANKLIN H.

HARRY M. BALL.

Entered the service February 18th, 1918, at the age of twenty-three, and was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. According to information obtainable was a private in the signal service. Went overseas in June, 1918. Under military orders overseas for months following the signing of the armistice.

CLARENCE E. BENSON.

October 3, 1917, at the age of 27, entered the military service, reporting for duty at Camp Lewis, Wash. From a depot brigade was assigned to Co. K, 562nd Inf., 91st Div., Nov. 4, 1917. On Dec. 11th was transferred to 54th Provisional Co. at Camp Lewis; from that organization, on Dec. 19th, to 413th Squadron A. S. S. C., Vancouver Bks. On Dec. 24, to 418th Spl. A. S. S. C. Ranked as Corporal. Discharged at Vancouver Bks. Dec. 24, 1918.

HUGH CONNOLLY.

In September, 1917, at the age of 25, entered the service, and was sent first to Camp Lewis, Washington, and later to Camp Meigs, Detroit, with the 328th Motor Transport Corps, Repair Unit, sailing overseas January 16, 1918. Promoted to Sergeant May 29, 1919. A. that date still with the A. E. F.

PHILIP M. COTTON.

Entered the service June 20, 1918, at the age of 24, reporting to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to 66th D. B., 53d Co., 14th Bn., July 1918. Transferred to 66th Inf., 10th Div., Camp Lewis, Oct. 1, September 28th placed in Q. 1 Co., 800th Div., Camp Kearney. March 1, 1919, in 4th demobilization unit to Camp Lewis, Wash., and discharged March 18th.

CHARLES A. FRAZER.

April 30, 1918, at the age of 30, entered military service, entraining for Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to Co. 30, Eighth Bn., 166th Depot Brigade. Later assigned to Co. L, 264th Infantry, 91st Division. Sailed from New York in July, on the U. S. S. "Olympic," returning March 30, 1919 on the "Shoney." Did front line duty, escaping without wounds. Discharged April 21, 1919, at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

WILLIAM W. FRAZER.

Entered the service July 1, 1918, at the age of 24. Sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and assigned to the 67th Spruce Squadron. August 1st, assigned to Seaside, Ore. Spl. Did duty there until after the armistice; discharged Vancouver Barracks, December 21, 1918.

RAYMOND L. HOLMES.

Entered the service May 25, 1918, at the age of 20; immoried at Camp Lewis, Wash. Attached to 66th D. B., 11th Bn., 14th Co. June 16, sent in a casual company of the 34th Engineers to Ft. Ben Harrison, Indiana. August 5th entrained for Camp Upton, N. Y., assigned to Co. K, 34th Engineers. Sailed for Liverpool in August, arriving the 28th. Did duty overseas for months after the signing of the armistice.

FRANKLIN H. SCOTT.

Entered the service March 26th, 1917, at the age of 25, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to 66th Depot Brigade, 29th Company. April 6th consigned to B. Co. Hospital at Camp Bowie, Texas. Discharged at same camp, February 10th, 1919.



BEAX, WILLARD D.



CHIDESTER, PAUL.



DORNBERGER, LAMBERT S.



KOBOLD, ELMER E.



MACLEOD, JAMES.



SCHENK, EDWIN.



SMITH, JOHN C.



WERTZ, ALBERT.



WILLARD D. BEAN.

June 24th, 1918, at the age of 24, reported for military duty and was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa. Assigned to Headquarters Company, 147th Field Artillery. On July 29th was transferred to Co. E, 119th Infantry, 88th Division. Sailed for Europe August 5th, 1918, on the U. S. S. "Olympia," arriving in Brest August 18, 1918. Under military orders in France ten months after the signing of the armistice.

LAMBERT S. DORNBERGER.

Entered military service June 28th, 1918, age 25. Reported at Camp Lewis, Wash., and was assigned to Co. D, 160th Regiment, 10th Division. In September transferred to the 221st Infantry, 81st Division. Sailed in August on the U. S. S. "Mentor" landing in France August 25. Participated in several battles, and remained on duty in France — months after the signing of the armistice.

JAMES MACLEOD.

Entered the service September 19, 1917, at the age of 28. Sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., and attached to Co. 36, D. B., 91st Division. October 18th assigned to Remount Depot 331. Discharged at Camp Lewis, March 19, 1919.

JOHN C. SMITH.

June 1, 1918, at the age of 25, entered military service, and entrained for Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to Infantry service at this camp and sailed for France August 5th. In France assigned to the Military Police, First Army. Discharged from the service April 12, 1919.

ALBERT WERTZ.

Entered the naval service in May, 1918. Made four trips to France on the U. S. S. "Georgia," after taking a naval course at Richmond, Virginia.

Note—No records were received on Paul Childster (No. 2), Elmer E. Kobold (No. 4), or Edw. Schenk (No. 6).



BOTTGER, HENRY E.

CRAIG, HARRY W.

HAAS, HENRY L.

HEDGES, ALBERT E.

REAGIN, NED H.

SMITH, GEORGE W.

TENNEY, FORREST P.

WORLEY, RAY V.

HENRY E. BOTTGER.

January 24, 1918, entered military service, at the age of 21, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to 25th Co., 7th Bn., 166th Dep. Brig. January 23, transferred to H. Co., 401st Inf., 91st Division, Feb. 25th, to Headquarters Co. Sailed for Europe July 6th, landing at Glasgow, Scotland, July 18th. Participated in the fighting at St. Mihiel, the Meuse, the Argonne, Lye, and Scheldt, escaping with our wounds. Returned to America April 2, 1919, landing at Hoboken. Discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming, April 25, 1919.

HARRY W. CRAIG.

September 17, 1918, at the age of 29, entered military service (having previously served in the U. S. Navy), and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to 166th Depot Brigade, Second Company, First Battalion. Did duty in the Headquarters Office at Camp Lewis until November. Discharged December 5th, 1918.

HENRY L. HAAS.

Entered the service Dec. 21, 1917, at the age of 21. Reported at Camp Lewis, assigned to 3d Casual March Replet., 166th D. B. Assigned to Bry. E., 7th Field Artillery. Sailed on the "Carpathia" in Feb., 1918. Made Corporal, instructor on the French "75," and on July 1 went to the front. Fought in the battles of the Argonne, Toul, Meuse and St. Mihiel. Wounded Oct. 9th, placed in convalescent camp at Nive until Dec. 23. Transferred to St. Vignau, remaining until Feb. 12, 1919. Left France March 11, in Casual Co., 149, aboard the "Mt. Vernon," landing at New York March 28th. Discharged April 12, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

ALBERT E. HEDGES.

July 22, 1918, entered military service, at the age of 26, reporting at Camp Funston, Kans. Assigned to 166th Depot Brigade, August 19th transferred to Co. F, 50th Infantry, 10th Division. On detached service with K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kans., for a time ill with pneumonia in Base Hospital, Ft. Riley, Kans. Discharged at Camp Funston, Feb. 5, 1919.

NED H. REAGIN.

Enlisted in military service July 1, 1918, at the age of 33, and was sent to Fort Logan, Calif., from there to Camp A. A. Humphries, Va., and assigned to Co. G, 1th Regt. August 21 transferred to Camp Forrest, Ga., and assigned to 401st Ponton Park, August 26th to 167th Engineers, Ponton Train. Sailed from New York Sept. 28, on the "Leviathan," arriving at Brest Oct. 7. Finished training in France; under orders for the front at the signing of the armistice. Returned on the "Mongolia," landing in Hoboken Mar. 7, 1919; discharged at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 26th.

FORREST P. TENNEY.

October 8, 1918, entered military service, at the age of 21. Sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., and placed in 5th Co., 2nd B., 166th D. B. Nov. 28th transferred to 116th Ordnance Co., and on Dec. 12th to the 116th Ord. P. S. & T. Feb. 19th assigned to the Q. M. Co., and later sent to the Presidio, Calif., in a casual company. Discharged at the Presidio, San Francisco, March 29th, 1919.

RAY V. WORLEY.

Entered the service June 6, 1918, at the age of 22, and joined the Marine Corps, Co. 108, Regiment 8, Mare Island, California. Served with the Marines in this country for five months after the signing of the armistice. Discharged at Galveston, Texas, April 3rd, 1919.



DOW, WILBUR.

ABOVE, IRVIN BIRD.

FORSYTH, EDWIN D.

HUTCHINGS, THOMAS.

JEPPESEN, GEORGE C.

SAWYER, DWIGHT W.

SCHENDERLINE, EDWARD.

STONE, ALLISON E.

WILBUR DOW.

Entered the service February 28, 1918, at the age of 27, and went to Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Assigned to Co. C, 418th Engineers, Regular Army, Div. 6. April 19th, moved to Camp Merritt, N. J. Sailed for Europe in May, arriving in France May 15. The only man from Big Horn Co. to remain with 418th Eng. Fought about 8 miles from Sedan; participated in the Argonne fight; 39 days to his credit on the Lorraine front. For 6 months on front-line duty, intermittently. Still in France, May 1919.

IRVIN BIRD ABOVE.

Entered the service November 4, 1917, at the age of 21, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to Battery C, 148th Field Artillery. Outfitted at Camp Mills and Camp Merritt, sailed in January, landing in England. Saw front line service in the Champagne-Marne Defensive, Aisne-Marne Offensive, and the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives, receiving wounds in four engagements. Did overseas duty for several months after the signing of the armistice. Discharged summer of 1919.

EDWIN D. FORSYTH.

October 7, 1918, at the age of 27, entered military service and was sent to Camp Lewis. Assigned to 166th Depot Brigade, Company 27. January 6, 1919, sent to Camp Kearney, California. Ranked as musician. Discharged at Camp Kearney, Jan. 28, 1919.

THOMAS HUTCHINGS.

Enlistment refused in England, 1915. Enrolled in the Canadian service Feb. 19th, 1918, at the age of 26. Assigned to the Forestry Corps, Montreal, Canada. March 2nd transferred to the Royal Engineers, Sandwich, England, still on the S. S. "Cassandra." June 8th sent to Rosyth Harbour, then attached to Imperial War Transport, R. E. Channel Section. Discharged at Winchester, England, March 1st, 1919.

GEORGE C. JEPPESEN.

Entered the service October 3, 1917, and was first attached to the 166th D. B. at Camp Lewis, Washington. November 11th was assigned to the Machine Gun Company of the 166th Infantry, 41st Division. Sent to the hospital Dec. 11th, attached to a casual company of the same division, and later assigned to H. Q. of the 166th Engineers. Sailed in England, 1918, on the "Olympic." Made Corporal Sept. 3rd. Returned to America in December, 1918, discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 6, 1919.

DWIGHT W. SAWYER.

Entered the service March 18, 1918, at the age of 29, and reported to a Naval Training Camp at Charleston, S. C. Served in the Seamen's Guard until Aug. 19th. Transferred to the Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va. Left Nov. 1st for Naval Air Station at Miami, Florida. Transferred Feb. 8, 1919, to Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Ill. Ranked as Q. M. 2cl, on the boat "Aviation," and was there discharged Feb. 12, 1919.

EDWARD SCHENDERLINE.

August 27, 1918, at the age of 22, entered military service, enlisting for Camp Lewis. Assigned to Company A, 44th Infantry, 6th Division. Did guard duty at Fort Leavenworth, Washington, until after the signing of the armistice, and was discharged there, April 4, 1919.

Note: Records of Allison, E. S. (1877-1958) not available.



ARMER, ROBERT L.

ASPAAS, EDWARD.

BELL, ARCHIE J.

BLITTERSWYK, JOHN VAN.

BROWNING, FORREST E.

CAMP, GROVER J.

CONNER, FRANK.

COLYER, GEORGE W.

ROBERT L. ARMER.

Private, enlisted Battery F, 146th Field Artillery, at the age of 28. Participated in several engagements. Served in the Army of Occupation, Germany, after the signing of the armistice, being still overseas in June, 1919.

EDWARD ASPAAS.

Entered the service in August, 1917, at the age of 28, and received first training at Camp Lewis, Washington. At this camp assigned to the Remount Station and served there during the period of the war. Discharged in January, 1919.

ARCHIE J. BELL.

August 26th, 1918, entered the military service at the age of 21, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to 2d Co. 166th Dep. Brigade. In 10 days transferred to Co. M, 26th Regt., 14th Div. Drilled until Nov. 8th, then was transferred to the Intelligence School, Camp Lewis. Finished the course on Dec. 27th, and was transferred back to his regiment. Discharged at the same camp, March 1, 1919.

JOHN VAN BLITTERSWYK.

Entered military service in the spring of 1918. Sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Assigned to 48th Engineers, 6th Division, and sailed for Europe in May. Saw front line service near Sedan and in the Meuse Argonne Offensive. A member of the Army of Occupation until the summer of 1919.

FORREST E. BROWNING.

September 18, 1918, at the age of 22, entered the Vocational Section S. A. T. C. Assigned to Company F. Served as acting Corporal. Discharged at Boulder, December 11, 1918.

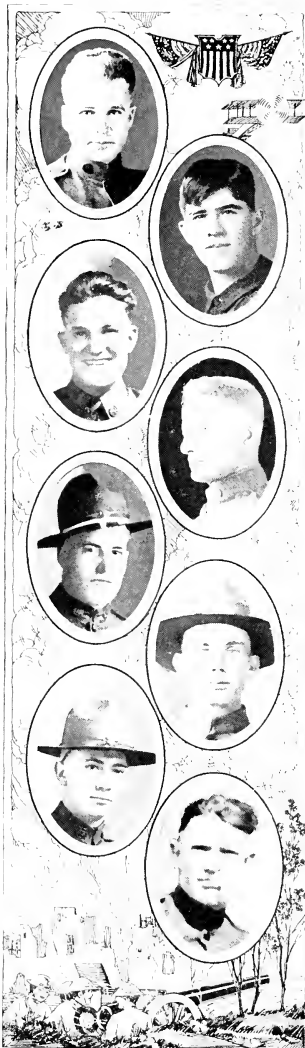
GROVER J. CAMP.

Entered military service May 8, 1917, at the age of 27, and was sent to Ft. Logan, Colo. Assigned to Troop K, First Cavalry, 1st Regt. June 1, transferred to Troop F, 25th Cavalry, Cahl. Sept. 20, transferred to Sply Troop, 25th Cavalry, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Nov. 1, transferred to 8th F. A. Sailed for Europe on the "Mongolia," Oct. 1918. Saw service in France as wagoner for months after the signing of armistice. Returned to America Jan. 1919, and discharged at Camp Henry Knox, Ky., Feb. 26th.

GEORGE W. COLYER.

October 3, 1917, at the age of 30, entered military service and entrained for Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to 166th Engineers' Train Detach. Sailed for Europe July 7, on the "Benalla." Trained at A. E. F. Headquarters in France until Sept. 5. Participated in the fighting at St. Mihiel, 5 days, and the Argonne, Meuse, 16 days. After the armistice repaired roads and did railroad construction work at Nogent Le Rotrou, from Dec. 14, 1918, until February 5, 1919. Later built barracks and kitchens for embarkation camp at Camp D'Avours. Sailed for America Apr. 6th on the "Calhoun." Discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Apr. 29, 1919.

Note: Record of Front Line Service of Col. Colyera little.



CORRICK, FRED.

COTTON, GEORGE L.

CONNER, SHELDON.

CRAIG, HARRY W.

CUNNINGHAM, SAMUEL L.

ECHO, BLAZE W.

FERGUSON, LEICESTER E.

FRUIT, DANIEL O.

FRED CORRICK.

May 28, 1918, at the age of 27, entered military service, and received first training at Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to Co. G, 160th Infantry, 40th Division. Sailed for overseas in August, on the U. S. S. "Nestor," arriving in Liverpool. Returned to America in March, 1919, on the "Luckenbach," and was discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., April 12th.

GEORGE L. COTTON.

November 1917, enlisted in military service, at the age of 21, and was sent to Camp Kearney, Calif. Assigned to the 115th Engineers and sailed for Europe in August. Participated in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, and after the armistice did duty as wagoner with the army in occupation in Germany, for several months.

SAMUEL L. CUNNINGHAM.

Entered military service August 24, 1918, at the age of 28, and entrained for Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to Company K, 40th Infantry, 40th Division. On duty in the U. S. at the close of the war. Discharged at Camp Lewis, February 26th, 1919.

BLAZE W. ECHO.

June 14, 1918, at the age of 28, entered military service and took a course in mechanical training at Bozeman. August 14, sent to Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Discharged at this camp, November 14th.

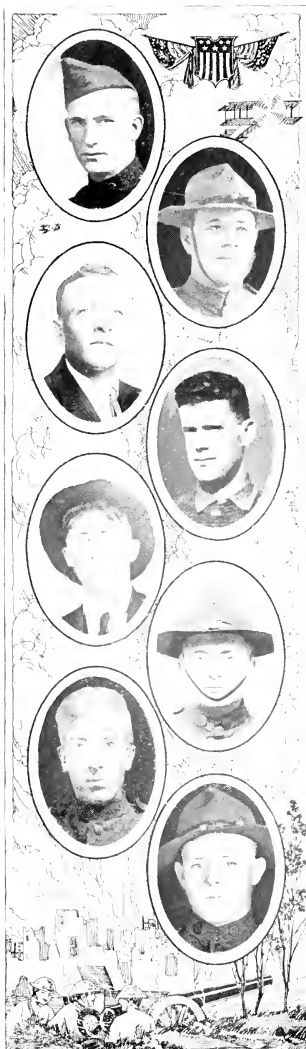
LEICESTER B. FERGUSON.

Oct. 19, 1918, at the age of 19, entered military service, going to the S. A. T. C., Waynesburg, Pa. Dec. 12, assigned to Headquarters, Eastern Dept., Governor's Island, New York City. Jan. 7, 1919, placed in 1st Co., Chesapeake Bay Coast Defenses, Ft. Monroe, Va. Same month consigned to hospital at Ft. Monroe. Discharged at this camp, January 24, 1919.

DANIEL O. FRUIT.

Joined the National Guard (Wyo.) June, 1916, at the age of 18, and served 9 months on the Mexican Border. Placed on reserve, Aug., 1917. Called on duty, following declaration of war, in July, 1918, and sent to Camp Donphan, Okla. Assigned to Co. G, 190th Inf., 45th Div. Sailed for Europe March, 1918. Participated in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse Offensives. Ranked as Corporal. Discharged at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, June 1919, following several months' post-war service in France.

Note: Record of Sheldon Connor (No. 1) unavailable. Harry W. G. 2 (No. 10) by an oversight of the editor, appears twice in this book, his record with the other unit.



HEIN, HARRY C.

HENMAN, JOSEPH.

HOLMES, GEORGE.

HOWARD, EARNEST.

HUDSON, OLA E.

HUSDAHLE, SIVERT.

HUTTON, ROY.

JOHN, GLEN.

HARRY C. HEIN.

Entered the service June 25, 1918, at the age of 24, and went to Camp Kearney, Calif. Assigned to Co. F, 145th Field Artillery, 65th Division. Sailed for Europe in August on the "Scotian." Returned to America in January, 1919, and was discharged at the Presidio, California, January 24th.

JOSEPH HENMAN.

February 19, 1918, at the age of 26, entered military service, and was sent to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. Assigned to H. Q. Co., 129th Field Artillery, 37th Division. Sailed for Europe in May, 1918, on the "Saxonia," arriving at Tilbury Docks, London. Participated in the following battles: Vosges Sector, Aug. 25 to Sept. 2; St. Mihiel Offensive, Sept. 11, to Sept. 15; Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 25 to Oct. 4; Verdun Sector, Oct. 16 to Nov. 7; Verdun Sec., Comlans Offens., Nov. 8 to Nov. 11, 1918. Returned to America in April, and discharged at Ft. Russell, Wyo., May 5, 1919.

GEORGE HOLMES.

According to information furnished by Res. Ste. Shreve, of Sheridan, Wyoming, George Holmes was a member of Headquarters Company, 321st Infantry, as late as April 22, 1919. Address: A. P. O. 790, A. E. F., France. This is all the record told.

EARNEST HOWARD.

Entered the service July 1, 1918, at the age of 27, and was sent to Vancouver, Washington. Assigned to 123d S. P. D., and did duty in this organization until December 31st, 1918. Discharged this date, at Vancouver, Wash.

OLA E. HUDSON.

Entered the service March 6, 1918, at the age of 26, and was sent to Ft. Logan, Colo.

Assigned first to the Coast Artillery, May 19th sent to Ft. Caselle (3), N. C., in the T. M. B. Sailed for Europe in June, on the "Cardiganshire." Saw service as wagoner in France on the Lorraine front from Oct. 6 to Nov. 11th with 4th Corps, Second Army. Returned to America in April, 1919, on the "Santa Paula." Discharged at Ft. Russell, Wyo., May 8, 1919.

SIVERT HUSDALE.

Entered the service from Big Horn County, July, 1917, at the age of 28. Assigned to Battery E, 118th Field Artillery, and sailed overseas in January, 1918. Participated in the Champagne-Marne Defensive, and the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Promoted from private to corporal. Served in the army of occupation for months after the armistice was signed. Summer of 1919, still with the A. E. F. in Germany.

ROY HUTTON.

September 19, 1917, entered the service, at the age of 22, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to 331st Auxiliary Remount. Promoted to Corporal and then to Sergeant. Served at remount station during the remainder of the war and for several months following the signing of the armistice. Discharged at Camp Lewis, May 8, 1919.

GLEN JOHN.

Entered the service February 27, 1918, at the age of 24, and was trained at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Assigned to the 18th Engineers. February 28th transferred to 109th Engineers, Camp Fremont, Cal. Sailed for France in June, and in August transferred to the 120th Heavy Field Artillery. Fought in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, as wagoner and driver. Returned to America, May 1919, and discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., June 1919.



LEONARD, GEORGE B.

MARKS, JOHN M.

McCONNELL, FRANK E.

McNEIL, LESTER H.

NEELY, FORREST M.

REIDIG, JOHN RALPH.

TELSON, CHARLES W.

NICHOLS, CHARLES.

GEORGE B. LEONARD.

February 1, 1918, entered the service, at the age of 25, and went to Morristown, Virginia. Assigned to 495th Aero Construction Squadron. Ranked as Corporal. Sailed for Europe March, 1918, on "Madawaska," arriving at Bordeaux, France, the 17th. Returned to America on the "Tolosa," and discharged at Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y., January 25, 1919.

JOHN M. MARKS.

May 1, 1918, at the age of 22, entered military service and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. Placed in 166th D. B., then assigned to Co. D, 316th Engineers, 91st Division. May 26th assigned to Casualty Detachment, 91st Div., and on Aug. 22, to 15th Inf., H. Q. Co. Discharged at Camp Lewis, January 30, 1919.

FRANK E. McCONNELL.

March 8, 1918, entered the service, at the age of 29, and was sent to Fort Logan, Colorado. Assigned to 19th Co. C. A. C. April 1, transferred to 29th Co., Ft. Stanish, Boston, Mass. May 18th assigned to Headquarters Company, 71st Regt., Ft. Strong. Sailed on the "Margha" July 30th, arriving in Liverpool, England, Aug. 14th. Ranked as master gunner, serving in France until Feb. 22, 1919. Returned to New York on the "Manchuria," and was discharged at Camp Funston, Kansas, March 7, 1919.

LESTER H. McNEEL.

Entered the service Dec. 6, 1917, at the age of 22, and was sent to Kelly Field, Texas. Assigned to motor mechanics' organization, Aviation Section Signal Corps. Transferred to Air Service mechanics. Sailed for England March, 1918, on the "Leviathan." On active duty in France 9 months, on aeroplane equipment work, according to record assisting in the equipping of 500 planes. Ranked as Corporal. Discharged at Garden City, L. I., Feb. 25, 1919.

FORREST M. NEELY.

Entered the service June, 1918, at the age of 24 and was sent for training to Camp Lewis, Washington. Did duty as cook for an ambulance corps. Discharged at Camp Lewis, December, 1918.

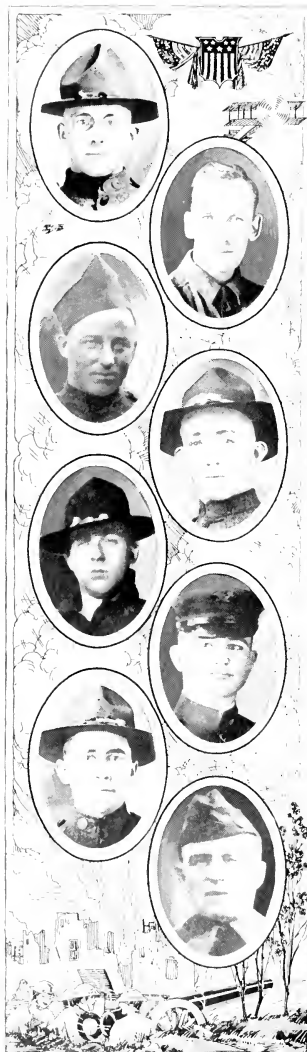
JOHN RALPH NEIDIG.

Entered the service April 26, 1918, at the age of 31. At Camp Lewis, Wash., was assigned to 8th Co., 166th Depot Brigade. May 24th transferred to Engineers' Training Camp, Camp A. A. Humphries, Va. July 21 sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., to train recruits for Engineers' Corps. Sept. 1, assigned to Camp Devens, Mass., 212th Engineers. Ranked as 1st Sergeant. Returned to 30th Co., 166th D. B., Camp Lewis, Jan. 31st, 1919, and discharged Feb. 18th.

CHARLES W. NELSON.

May 25, 1918, at the age of 29, entered military service, entraining for Camp Lewis, Wash. From the 166th Depot Brigade, 22nd Bn., 44th Co., was assigned to Co. H, 160th Infantry, 40th Division. Sailed for Europe on the "Nesstor," in August. Transferred in France to Co. F, 30th Infantry, 17th Division. Fought in the Meuse Argonne Offensive and was wounded. Did duty overseas for several months after the signing of the armistice, arriving in America April 28, 1919, at Hoboken. Discharged at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, May 22, 1919.

Note: Record of Charles Nichols (N.) 80 not available at time of publication.



PEARSON, GOTTFRID W.

PEARSON, GEORGE W.

ROSS, ALEX (Deceased).

PERKINS, HOMER J.

POLLEYS, LEO J.

PRATER, NEALEY.

PRATT, BURT L.

RAUBENHOLD, HARRY R.

GOTTFRED W. PEARSON

Entered the service October 7, 1917, at the age of 25, and received first training at Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to Co. D, 163d Inf., 41st Division. Sailed in December on the (old) "Vaterland," landing at Liverpool. Arrived in France Jan., 1918; transferred from 41st Div. to H. Q. Army Schools. Did duty there until Feb., 1919, later at Base Hpl. 53, then Bordeaux, and sailed for America in April. Discharged at Camp Lewis, Wash., May, 1919.

NEALEY PRATER.

At declaration of war had already served three years in the U. S. regular army in China and the Philippines and three years in America. March 4, 1918, promoted from 1st Lieutenant to Captain, Medical Corps, and attached to First Cavalry. Transferred in May to the Post Hospital at Ft. D. A. Russell Wyo.; in July appointed Adjutant Base Hospital 90 and sent to Ft. Riley, Kas. The following month sailed for the war zone, and did duty there with Base Hospital 90 until July, 1919.

HOMER J. PERKINS.

Entered the service June 24, 1918, at the age of 22. At Camp Lewis, Wash., was assigned to 53d Co. 166th D. B. October 14, transferred to Camp Utilities Detach. Q. M. C. On special duty with Asst. Camp Adjutant, Camp Lewis, for two months. Was made Quartermaster Sergeant of the Detachment. Discharged in May, 1919, at Camp Lewis.

BURT L. PRATT.

Entered the service from Big Horn County, March, 1918, at the age of 25. Received first training at Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to the medical corps, and did duty as cook in the Base Hospital, Camp Lewis. Summer of 1919 still in the service.

HARRY R. RAUBENHOLD.

Entered the service March 2, 1918, at the age of 30, and was sent to Fort Logan, Colorado. Assigned to 5th Company, C. A. C. March 14, transferred to 10th Co., C. A. C., Ft. Caswell, N. C. November 5, assigned to Battery D, 31st Coast Artillery, Camp Eustis, Virginia. Ranked as Supply Sergeant. Discharged at Camp Eustis, Dec. 20, 1918.

LEO J. POLLEYS.

May 19, 1917, enlisted at Billings, Mont., and was sent for training to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Later sent to Senard, Alaska, and from there to Anchorage, Alaska. Did duty at this post until the fall of 1918, returning to the United States (Camp Dodge, Ia.) in September. Now (June, 1919) a private in the regular army, Co. C, 14th Inf., stationed at Camp Grant, Ill.

Note—Records of George W. Pearson (No. 2) unobtainable. Alex. Ross (deceased) is on record in the front of the book.



ROBBINS, MILO M.

RYGG, OLIVER G.

SACK, WILLIAM M.

SLEETH, ERNEST H.

SMALL, THOMAS

STOVALL, ORVILLE R.

STUEVE, CLARENCE J.

STYBER, LOUIS L.

MILO M. ROBBINS.

May 23, 1918, went aboard the training ship U. S. S. "Meade," at Boston, Mass., and was assigned to Steward Dept., cook and baker. Aug. 3, transferred to the "Lake Katherine" at Montreal, Que. (2nd cook and baker); in same month to "Governor Dingley," (2nd cook). Cooked on an ex-German transport for four months, making 3 return trips across the Atlantic. Discharged in Boston, January, 1919.

WILLIAM M. SACK.

May 23, 1918, entered military service and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to Co. H, 166th Infantry, 4th Division. Moved to Camp Kearney, Calif., entraining there for an eastern port. Sailed for Europe in August; participated in the Meuse-Argonne fight, wounded with shrapnel and sent to Base Hpl. No. 114. Rejoined his company in Dec.; transferred to Co. H, 308th Inf., 7th Div., then to Bat. F, 305th Field Artillery and later to Motor Trans. Div., A. P. 562. Still (June, 1919) doing duty in the war zone.

ERNEST H. SLEETH.

Entered the service May 25, 1918, at age of 21, at Camp Lewis, Wash., was assigned to 4th Co., 166th D. B. June 15, sent to Camp Kearney, Calif., Co. H, 166th Inf., 10th Division. Sailed in August, on the "Nestor." Transferred Sept. 23, to Co. H, 308th Inf., 7th Div., A. E. F. Participated in the Battle of the Argonne, and was a member of the Lost Battalion. Returned to America in March, 1919, on the "Mt. Vernon," and was discharged at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, March 26, 1919.

THOMAS SMALL.

Aug. 5, 1918, at the age of 28, entered military service, and went to Camp Fremont, Calif. Aug. 23, assigned to Headquarters Troop, 8th Division, same camp, and did duty

here on the Military Police. Consigned to Base Hospital from Oct. 10 until Nov. 17. Jan. 9, 1919, sent to Camp Lewis, and discharged there February 4th.

ORVILLE R. STOVALL.

Entered the service October, 1918, at the age of 24, and was sent for training to Camp Lewis, Washington. Attached to 166th Depot Brigade. Located at Tacoma, Wash., when the war ended. Discharged at Camp Lewis, January 31, 1919.

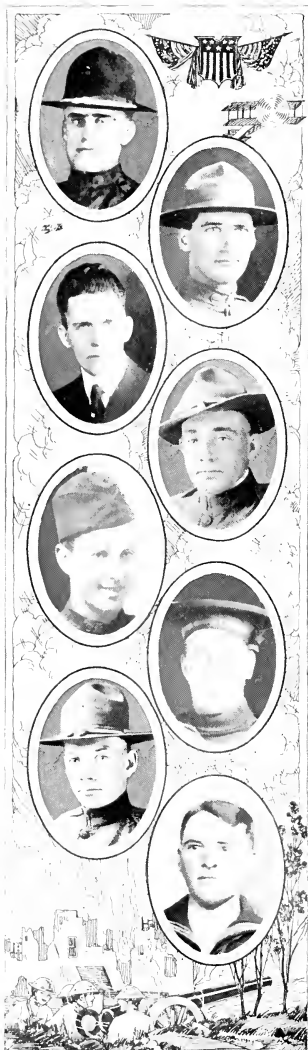
CLARENCE J. STUEVE.

Entered the service February 25, 1918, at the age of 22, and was sent first to Vane, Bks., Wash., then to Fort Meyer, Virginia. Assigned to Company F, 37th Engineers, sailed for Europe in June. Saw front line service in Alsace-Lorraine; and on the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Wounded and gassed. Promoted from private to first class cook. Discharged April 5, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

LOUIS L. STYBER.

Sept. 19, 1917, at the age of 22, entered military service, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to M. G. Co., 163d Inf., 41st Division. In Oct., entrained for port of embarkation and sailed in December on the "Leviathan." January, 1918, transferred to Co. B, 2nd Brigade, M. G. Bn., 1st Division in France. Fought and wounded at Cantigny, and consigned to a hospital in Paris. Returned to America March, 1919, landing at Newport News, Va. Discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 29, 1919.

Note: Record of Officer G. R. G. 1717, received in time for publication.



TATE, WILLIAM G.

TEICH, ELMER.

THAIN, THOMAS.

TRIPLETT, INMAN S.

TUCKER, LOUIS A.

TUDOR, DAVID C.

WILLIAMS, C. E.

YURCSAK, MICHAEL.

WILLIAM G. TATE.

May 29, 1918, enlisted at Sundance, Wyoming. Assigned at Camp Lewis, Washington, to Headquarters Company, 44th Infantry. Saw service with this organization for some time after the close of the war. Discharged at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 17, 1919.

ELMER TEICH.

Entered the service during the summer of 1918, at the age of 25, and was sent for training to Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to remount station at this camp, and did duty here training horses until after the close of the war. Won first prize in riding contest at Camp Lewis.

THOMAS THAIN.

Entered the service June 1, 1918, and went to Camp Lee, Va. Assigned to 1th Co., Veterinary Corps. June 22nd transferred to 8th Veterinary Hospital Unit. Contracted influenza and consigned to Base Hospital at Camp Lee, ill 2 months with pneumonia. Applied and accepted for C. O. T. S. (Infantry), and was in training there at the time armistice was signed. Discharged at Camp Lee, November 29d, 1918.

INMAN S. TRIPLETT.

Entered the service December 24th, 1917, at the age of 25. Left Camp Lewis, Wash., in February, 1918, and sailed from Hoboken, N. J., in March, on the "Carpathia," arriving in Liverpool March 15th. Saw front line service in Alsace Lorraine, at Belfort, DeJain and Bordeaux. In a hospital from June 25th until Nov. 14th. Returned to America in Nov., on the "Mongolian." Discharged at Fort Snelling, Minn., February, 1919.

DAVID C. TUDOR.

Entered the service in June, 1917, at the age of 25, and was sent to Bremerton, Wash., to Puget Sound Receiving Ship, Bremerton Navy Yard. August 18th assigned to Battleship U. S. S. Arkansas, Brooklyn, N. Y. In September sent to Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, Mass., and transferred to the "Maine," Sept. 20th, again transferred to the U. S. S. Delaware, 13th Division. Sailed for Europe in December. On duty in foreign waters until the signing of the armistice. Returned to America in November. Last assigned (June, 1919) to the U. S. S. Salem, Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

C. E. WILLIAMS.

Entered the service (having previously served an enlistment in the navy), April 25, 1917, at the age of 27, and assigned, at St. Louis, to Q. M. Detach., Q. M. Depot. In July, 1917, transferred to the Q. M. Co., Boston, Mass. In August sent to El Paso, Texas, and the following month assigned to the Q. M. Co. there. Assigned, at Camp Cody, to other organizations as follows: Co., 159, M. T. Co., Co. 109, and Co. 728, M. T. Co. Discharged at Camp Cody, Dec. 5, 1918.

MICHAEL YURSAK.

Left the United States during the summer of 1918 and joined the Czech Slovak forces recruiting in Paris. Sent to Moravia and did duty there during the remainder of the war.

Note: Record of Louis A. Tucker, No. 59 not available in time for publication.



BECKER, WILLIAM A.

DICKERSON, THOMAS C.

CONNOF, LOUIS C.

COTTRELL, CARL.

DAVIS, ALVIN B. C.

DAVIDSON, CHARLES R.

DONAHUE, LEWIS C.

HAGERMAN, J. L.

WILLIAM A. BECKER.

Entered the service Sept. 5, 1917, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to the Band, Headquarters Company, 362nd Infantry, 91st Division. While attending the O. T. S. at Camp Lewis suffered an accident necessitating an operation; left behind when the 91st sailed. Following disbandment of the O. T. S. engaged in band work for the Liberty Loan. Conducted band for the 166th D. B. Orchestra leader for the Camp Lewis Players. Discharged March 1st, 1919.

THOMAS C. DICKERSON.

Entered the service September 1st, 1918, at the age of 21, and was sent to Camp Lewis. Assigned to Co. 23, 6th Bn., 166th Dep. Brig. Transferred later to the 822nd Pioneer Infantry, Camp Grant, Ill., and entrained for Camp Merritt, N. J. Promoted to Corporal and did camp guard duty after the signing of the armistice. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Dec. 31st, 1918.

LOUIS C. CONNOFF.

Entered the service June 24, 1918, entraining for Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to 53d Co., D. B. 166. Sent to Camp Kearney, Calif., to Co. C, 166th Inf., 10th Div. Sailed for Europe August 8th. In September was assigned to 32nd Division; went to Base Hospital 28, Nevers, France; October 18th to Verdun, M. S. D. T. Sailed for America March 6th, 1919. Discharged at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., April 12th.

CARL COTTRELL.

Entered the service August 28, 1918, at the age of 24, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to Co. M, 41th Infantry, and did duty at the Presidio, Calif. Discharged from the service April 16, 1919.

ALVIN B. C. DAVIS.

Entered the service December 11, 1917, at the age of 25. Reported at Ft. George Wright, Spokane, Washington. Transferred to Kelly Field, Texas, March 14th, 1918, for duty with the 613th Air Squadron, and on May 5th to Morrison, Virginia, for duty with the 327th Squadron. Entrained immediately for New York, sailing May 15th on "Princess of Russia." Landed at Liverpool May 18th, then sent to France on air reconnoitering service. Operated between Soissons and Rheims. Ranked as Sergeant. Returned to America on the "Mauretania" Dec. 2; discharged Dec. 20th, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

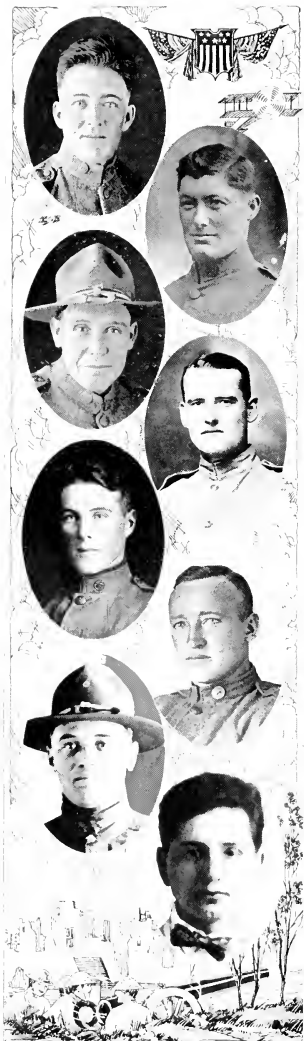
LEWIS C. DONAHUE.

June 29, 1916, enlisted in the U. S. Army (Co. M, 2nd Mont.), at the age of 27. After the declaration of war assigned to Co. M, 163d Inf., 41st Div. Sailed for Europe Dec., 1917. Fought at Chateau-Thierry and St. Mihiel. Oct., 1918, transferred to Co. I, 112th Inf., 28th Div., Hendcourt, France. Rank of Corporal; convoyed troops to and from the lines. Returned to America in May, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., May 25th.

J. L. HAGERMAN.

October 3, 1917, at the age of 23, entered military service and was sent for training to Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to 16th Trench Mortar Battery, transferred in August to 7th Trench Mortar Battery. Sailed the same month, arriving at Brest. Promoted to Corporal. Did duty with the A. E. F. until Jan., 1919. Returned on the U. S. S. "Manchuria." Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., February 15, 1919.

Note: Record of Chas. R. Davidson (No. 6) not available.



HARD, WM. A.

HUDSON, HARRA.

LEWIS, ARTHUR G.

MACDONALD, JOHN S.

MILLER, GEORGE H.

PEARSON, ALFRED E.

PEDERSEN, PETER (Deceased).

PETERS, GEORGE.

HARRA HUDSON.

July 22, 1918, at the age of 22, entered military service and received first training at Camp Dodge, Iowa. From Co. 52, Regt. 13, 163d D. B., was assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 39. Sailed in September on the "Oreca." Oct. 5th transferred to Evacuation Hospital 3. Saw front-line service in the Champagne-Marne Defensive and the Meuse Argonne Offensive. In Feb., 1919, transferred to Evacuation Hosp. 19 (Trier, Germany). Returned to America on the "Imperator" and discharged August, 1919.

ARTHUR G. LEWIS.

May 26, 1917, at the age of 30, entered military service and was sent to Camp Grant, Ill. Assigned to Company A, 21st Eng. Light Railway. Sailed overseas in December of same year on the U. S. S. "President Grant." Saw service on the Toul Sector, and in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives (February 17 to November 11). Promoted to Sergeant 1st class. Returned to America after more than two years' service on the same boat that took him across. Discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., June 23, 1919.

JOHN S. MACDONALD.

Entered upon four year enlistment May 9, 1917, at the age of 26, and was sent to Mare Island, Calif. Assigned to Co. 33, 8th Regiment, U. S. Marines. Dec. 5, 1917, transferred to N. A. D. D., Mare Id. February 5, 1918, trans-

ferred to 141th Co., U. S. M. C., Pearl Harbor, T. H. Did duty on the U. S. A. T. Logan. Promoted to small arms instructor. Summer of 1919, still in the marine service.

GEORGE H. MILLER.

Entered the service Oct. 3, 1917, at the age of 29, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to 35th Training Btn., Co. 138, Dep. Brig., 91st Division. October 26th assigned to 316th Eng. Tram. Sailed for Europe in July, 1918, on the "Benalla." Did duty as wagoner in the following battles: St. Mihiel, Sept. 11-13; Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26 to Oct. 12; Ypres-Lys, Oct. 31 to Nov. 11. Returned to America in April, 1919, on the "Calamaries." Discharged at Fort Russell, April 29, 1919.

ALFRED E. PEARSON.

According to information furnished by a friend, Herman Johnson, Alfred E. Pearson entered the service September 19th, 1917, and was already in the war zone January, 1918. A member of Co. C, 16th Infantry, 1st Division. Did duty with this organization until the close of the war, and served more than eight months in the army of occupation. July 23, 1919, still with the A. E. F., stationed at Hirschbach, Germany.

Note—Records of War A. Hard (Nov. D.) and George Peters (No. 8), not available. Peter Pedersen (deceased) (No. 7) on record in the front of the book.



ROBINSON, HARRY.

ROWLAND, BENTON.

SCHUTTE, JESSE A.

SCOTT, WILLIAM H.

SHAW, HOMER B.

SNOOK, BENJAMIN F.

STANLEY, MORILLA N.

WALKER, ERNEST S.

HARRY ROBINSON.

Son of Mrs. E. C. Robinson. Entered military service in October, 1918, at the age of 18, and was sent to Mare Island, Calif. Assigned to the marine corps. Did duty at Cavite, Philippine Islands from beginning of 1919. Returned to America in the summer of same year. August, 1919, still in the marine service.

BENTON ROWLAND.

March 28, 1917, entered military service, at the age of 18, and was sent to Ft. Meade, S. D. Assigned to Co. I, 4th S. D., 41st Division. Sailed overseas on the "Olympic," January, 1918. Transferred to 167th Infantry, 42nd Division. Fought at Chateau-Thierry and in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Wounded twice, and consigned to Base Hpl. 1 and 34. Returned to America in March, 1919, on the U. S. S. "New Jersey." Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 24, 1919.

JESSE A. SCHUTTE.

Assigned to 2nd Division (Regulars). Participated in the following battles: Chateau-Thierry, May 31 to July 7, 1918; Soissons and the Marne counter offensive, July 18th to 20th; Marbach sector, Aug. 9 to Aug. 24; St. Mihiel, Sept. 9th to 16th; Mont Blanc sector, Champagne, Sept. 30 to Oct. 9; Argonne Meuse Oct. 30 to Nov. 11. Now (May, 1919) in the army of occupation, Germany.

HOMER B. SHAW.

March 8, 1918, entered the service, at the age of 22, and was sent to Ft. Logan, Colo. Attached to 9th Rec. Co., March 22nd sent to Ft. McDowell, Calif. Sailed for Hawaiian Islands in May of same year on the transport "Logan." Stationed at Ft. Kamehameha, Honolulu, H. T., with 6th Co. C. A. C. Returned to America Feb. 1919, on the tspt "Sheridan," following discharge at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, Feb. 6, 1919.

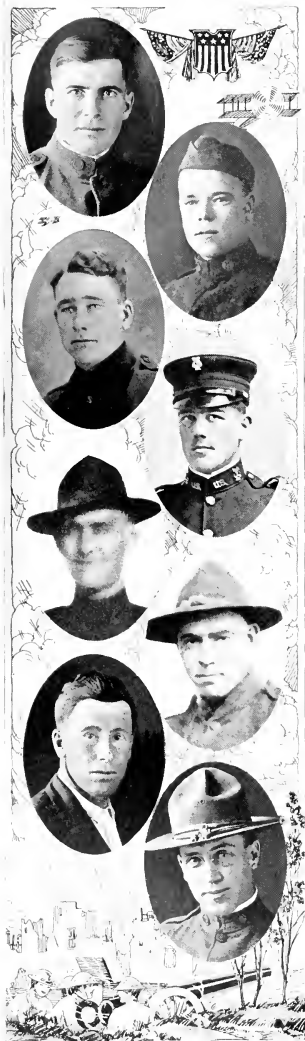
BENJAMIN F. SNOOK.

Entered the service June 1, 1917, at the age of 24. Assigned to Battery E, 148th Field Artillery, and sailed overseas in January, 1918. Participated in the Champagne-Marne Defensive, and the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Promoted to corporal. Discharged from the service June 27, 1919, following 7 months' service in the army of occupation.

ERNEST S. WALKER.

Entered the service September 19, 1917, at the age of 21, and was sent for training to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to Co. A, 346th Machine Gun Battalion. Sailed overseas in July, 1918, and saw front-line service in the St. Mihiel, Meuse Argonne and Apros Lys Offensives. Served with the army of occupation until the following spring. Discharged April 28, 1919.

Note—Records of Wm. H. Scott (No. 4) and Morilla N. Stanley (No. 5) unavailable.



VanHOUTEN, RAY M.

NO. 2, "UNKNOWN."
(Chicago man.)

LITZINGER, ROBERT.

SHAW, HARRY A.

DORNBERGER, ANDREW LEO.

GENTRY, SAMUEL H.

COSGROVE, WILLIAM N.

HOUGH, LENLY H.

RAY M. VanHOUTEN.

Entered the service October 14, 1918, at the age of 30, reporting to Camp Taylor, Kentucky. By authority of appointment dated October 10th attended Officers' Training School, Field Artillery, and at the end of seven weeks, the armistice having been signed, was discharged November 29, 1918, at Camp Taylor, Ky.

"UNKNOWN" NO. 2.
(Chicago man.)

Entered the service February 4, 1918, at the age of 24, and was sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Assigned to Co. F, 318th Engineers, 6th Division, and sailed overseas on the U. S. S. "America" in May. Fought for 6 weeks on the Gerardmer Sector and in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Promoted to corporal. Consigned to hospital at Verdun in November. Returned to America on the U. S. S. "Orizaba," June, 1919, and discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, June 23, 1919.

Note—This man sent a photograph and record from Chicago, neither of which bore any trace of his identity.

HARRY A. SHAW.

Entered the service March 25, 1918, at the age of 30, and was sent to Fort George Wright, Washington. Later assigned to 115th Aero Squadron, Kelly Field, Texas, and on April 22 placed in the 145th A. S. Band. Promoted to Sergeant, First Class. Discharged at Camp Lewis, Washington, February 21, 1919.

ANDREW LEO DORNBERGER.

June 1, 1918, at the age of 26, entered the service, and was sent to Camp Lee, Va. Assigned to the Veterinary Corps, 1th Co. Sailed for France July 25th on the "Rhine," landing at Brest, August 6th. Saw front-line duty, was gassed, and consigned to Base Hospital No. 57 at Paris. Returned to America on the "Huron," landing at Newport News, Va., January 20th, 1919. Discharged spring of 1919.

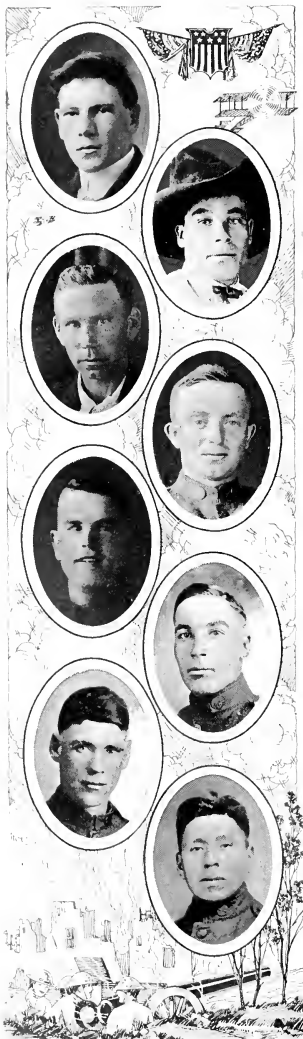
WILLIAM N. COSGROVE.

Entered military service May 25, 1918, sent to Camp Lewis, Washington, and from there to Camp Kearney, Calif. Assigned to Co. K, 308th Infantry, 77th Division. Sailed overseas in July, 1918. Saw front-line service in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, and did duty with the A. E. F. for several months following the signing of the armistice. Returned to America in May, 1919, and discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., June 22, 1919.

LENLY H. HOUGH.

Entered the service February 8, 1918, at the age of 31, and was sent for training to Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to Company C, 213th Field Signal Battalion, 13th Division. Did duty in this country until after the signing of the armistice. Discharged from the service January 21, 1919.

Note—Records of Samuel H. Gentry (No. 5) and Robert Lutzenger (No. 3) not available.



BIGNALL, HERMAN W. V.

COOPER, JAMES B.

DOORNBOS, ED.

GABEL, VIVIAN F.

SECREST, LEALON L.

STEVENS, CLARENCE.

WALKER, GEORGE W.

WALKS, GEORGE W.

HERMAN W. V. BIGNALL.

Entered the service August 26, 1918, and was sent for training to Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to Company D, 39th Machine Gun Battalion, 14th Division. Transferred in October to Co. K, 76th Infantry, 13th Division. Discharged at Camp Lewis, Wash., Feb. 21, 1919.

JAMES B. COOPER.

Entered the service February 19, 1918, at the age of 21, and was sent to Camp Greene, N. C. Assigned to Hq. 8th Flying Brigade March, 1918, and sailed overseas in May. June assigned to Supply Co., 58th Inf., 4th Div. Saw front-line service in Meaux Sec., Aisne-Marne Off., Vesle Sec., Toulon Sec., and the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Two weeks in hpl. in Germany. Ranked as wagoner. Returned to America on U. S. S. "Mt. Vernon." Discharged at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., August 11, 1919.

VIVIAN F. GABEL.

Entered the service in May, 1918, at Miles City, Montana, aged 25, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington, for training. Assigned to 724th Infantry and sailed overseas during the summer. Fought in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, escaping without wounds, and served in the army of occupation until the summer of 1919. Discharged July, 1919.

LEALON L. SECREST.

Nov. 2, 1917, at the age of 23, entered military service, and from the 166th Depot Brigade, 37th Co., at Camp Lewis, Wash., was assigned to the 16th Ammunition Train. Sailed for England in July, 1918, on the "Olympic." Took part in the following engagements: (See

16th A. T.) Three times in hospital. Returned to America April 29, 1919, on the U. S. S. "Virginia," and discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 8, 1919.

CLARENCE STEVENS.

Entered the service February 26, 1918, at the age of 23, and was sent to Camp Greene, N. C. Assigned to H. Q. Co., 4th Inf., and sailed for France May 16, 1918, on the "Princess Matoeka." Saw service with the British on the Samur Sector and the French on the Omeq. Fought in the Aisne-Marne Off., the St. Mihiel Off., and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Served in the army of occupation, Germany, for several months after the close of hostilities. Summer of 1919 still with the A. E. F.

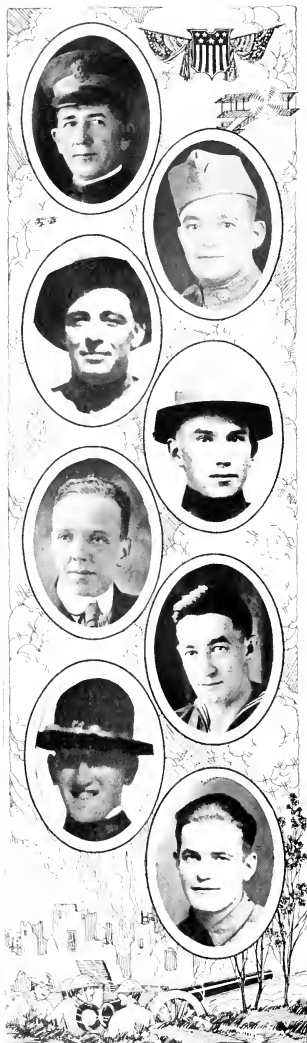
GEORGE W. WALKER.

Entered military service in July, 1918, at the age of 29, and was sent for training to Camp Dodge, Iowa. According to information available was assigned to an Infantry Supply Company. Consigned for two months to the Base Hospital, Camp Dodge, with influenza and double pneumonia. Discharged at this camp, January 29, 1919.

GEORGE W. WALKS.

November 2, 1917, at the age of 28, entered military service and was assigned to the 148th Field Artillery, Battery C. Sailed for Europe, January, 1918, via Camp Mills. Participated in the following battles: Champagne-Marne Defensive, Aisne-Marne Offensive, St. Mihiel Offensive, Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Record shows continuous front line duty from July 14th to Nov. 11th. Discharged at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, June, 1919.

(Note.—Record on file, December, 1919, is available in time for publication.)



BAKER, GEORGE A.

COVINGTON, ALVIN W.

KINCAID, WILBUR.

PEASE, ANSON H

SAGE, WEBSTER L.

SKAUG, HENRY.

TINTINGER, EARL L.

GEORGE A. BAKER.

Commissioned first lieutenant, medical corps September 21, 1917, at Ekalaka, Mont. March 28, 1918, assigned to the M. O. T. C., Ft. Riley, Kansas, Company 27. Sailed for Europe June 12, with a casual company of 200 doctors. July 5, left for the Meuse-Argonne front and did duty on the railroad line between St. Menesbould, Verdun and Souilly, with the 13th Engineers. Transferred to Sommecilles, August 31, commissioned Captain, placed in charge of a field hospital at this point, giving medical and surgical attention to men numbering from 250 to 1,240, operating on a 100-mile railroad. Headquarters at Verdun at signing of armistice. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., May 13, 1919.

ALVIN W. COVINGTON.

Entered military service February 25, 1918, at the age of 28, and was sent to Vancouver Bks., Wash. Assigned to Co. C, 37th Engineers. Sailed overseas in May, on the U. S. S. "George Washington." Did duty in the war zone as an electrical mechanic for several months following the signing of the armistice. Returned to America in March, 1919, on the U. S. S. "Princess Matoika." Discharged at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., April 8, 1919.

ANSON H. PEASE.

In February 1918, entered military service and was sent to Fort George Wright, Wash. Assigned to the remount service here and later to the same department at Camp Fremont, Calif. In October transferred to field remount squadron at Jacksonville, Fla. Discharged at this place, January, 1919.

EARL A. SIBLEY.

Of Sibley Drug Co., Hardin. Entered the service December 1, 1917, at the age of 26, and received training at San Francisco, Calif. Assigned to naval medical corps and went aboard the U. S. S. "Edgar F. Luckenbach." Did duty from July, 1918, in the transport service, twice passing through submarine attacks. Received four promotions, last ranking as pharmacist's mate first class. Discharged April 5, 1919.

HENRY SKAUG.

Entered the service in June, 1917; a member of the Michigan National Guard, which was converted, after the declaration of war, into the 125th Infantry. Did duty at Ft. Wayne, Graling and Detroit, Michigan, and later at Camp MacArthur, Texas. Injured at this camp and consigned to hospital for 12 weeks. Discharged for physical disability as a result of injury, January, 1918, at Camp MacArthur, Texas.

EARL L. TINTINGER.

August 16th, 1917, at the age of 21, enlisted in military service and was sent to Fort George Wright, Spokane, Washington. Assigned in September to the 187th Aeroplane Construction Squadron, at Kelly Field, Texas. Did duty here until Oct. 29th, then sent to Camp Mills, L. I. Consigned to hospital at Hoboken for a month. Sailed for Europe December 1th, with 187th and helped clear debris of Halifax disaster on the way across. Obtained rank of 1st cl. chauffeur. Served in France at Air Production Center No. 2, Romorantin, until April, 1919. Arrived in the U. S. A. May 3, 1919. Discharged at Camp Lewis, Wash., July 1st.

Note: Records of Wilbur Kincaid (No. 2) and Webster L. Sage (No. 5), unavailable.



BOSTWICK, HARRY C.

BOSTWICK, W. W.

CAMPBELL, ROBERT M.

PEASE, DAVID F.

PEASE, GEORGE H.

PEASE, WALLACE W.

SCOTT, RALPH V.

THOMAS, FRANK.

HARRY C. BOSTWICK.

September 4, 1917, entered military service and was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to Co. B, 362nd Infantry, 91st Division. Sailed overseas July, 1918, on the "Empress of Russia." Saw service in two Flanders battles and in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Wounded once. Contracted diphtheria in December and sent to America during January. Discharged at Camp Lewis, Wash., after a long illness, March 15, 1919.

W. W. BOSTWICK.

Entered the service September 4, 1918, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington. Attached to 166th Depot Brigade, and later assigned to the 13th Division (Engineers). Discharged at this camp February, 1919.

ROBERT M. CAMPBELL.

Entered the service May 1, 1918, at the age of 19, and was sent to Ft. Douglas, Arizona. Assigned to First Cavalry, Troop L. Camp Harry J. Jones, and assigned to duty on the Mexican border. Attended a horse-shoeing school at El Paso, Texas, following several months' service on the border, graduating from this school in four months' time. Discharged as private first class, January 26, 1919.

DAVID F. PEASE.

Entered the service in February, 1918, and was sent to Mare Island, Calif. Was last assigned to the 23d Company, First Regiment, Marine Corps, stationed at Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE H. PEASE.

Entered the naval service in February, 1919, at Goat Island, California, entering upon a four year enlistment. Last assigned to Co. C, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Calif.

WALLACE W. PEASE.

Entered the naval service January 1, 1919, reporting for duty to Goat Island, San Francisco. Assigned to D. I. Co. Sept., 1919, stationed at Juneau, Alaska, on board the U. S. S. "Vicksburg."

RALPH V. SCOTT.

December 10, 1917, at the age of 23, enlisted in the military service, at Madison, Wisconsin. Assigned to Company C, 121st Machine Gun Battalion, and sailed for Europe February 10th, 1918. According to his discharge papers participated in the following drives: Alsace Sector, May 5 to July 15, 1918. Battle of the Marne, July 26 to August 4, 1918. Juvigny and Terny Sornay August 26th to September 1st, 1918. Wounded in the foot in the Chateau Thierry fight, and gassed August 31, 1918. Returned to America in January, 1919, and discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., February 17, 1919.

Note: Record of Frank Thomas (No. 8), unobtainable.

Soldiers and others whose Photographs and Records were sent in while the book was at the printers.



FENTON C. CAMPBELL.

Entered military service in April, 1917, and was the first volunteer out of Hardin. Joined the 2nd Montana Infantry, and sailed overseas with the Sunset Division in December, 1917, on the "Leviathan." Saw front-line service at Chateau-Thierry and two subsequent offensives, with an ammunition train. Served with the A. E. F. for several months following the signing of the armistice. Returned to America in the summer of 1919, and discharged from the service in the month of July.



CAPT. S. A. YERGEY.

Applied during summer of 1917 for admission to service, but rejected on account of overage. Applied a second time in August, 1918, this time being accepted and offered Captain's commission. Received commission October 21, and sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa; there assigned to 417th Engineers. Later sent to Camp A. A. Humphries, Va. Did duty here on intensive training work for infantry and engineers, and discharged at this camp December 5, 1918. Commissioned Captain of Engineers Reserve Corps, January 30, 1919.



VICTOR N. GABEL

Who took photographs gratis for the War Book.



C. B. A. LANGE.

Entered the service June, 1918 at the age of 37. From Ft. George Wright to Camp Holabird, Md., and assigned to 306th Motor Transport Corps. Promoted from private to 1st Sergeant, and appointed foreman of Motor Transport Shop at this Camp. Discharged at Ft. Logan, Colorado, Feb. 27, 1919. Had served 4 years in the Navy previously (1901-1905), ranking then as electrician first class.

Records of men whose photographs were unobtainable.

WILLIAM ADAMS.

Entered the service Oct. 2, 1917, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to Co. E, 163rd Infantry, 41st Division. Sailed on the "Leviathan" December 15, 1917, and was among first American troops to see action. Participated in the defensive on the Somme and at Cantigny during the last great German drive, doing front line duty from Jan. 19, 1918, until June 15th, with the 16th Inf. Transferred in August to the Q. M. C. Returned to America in April, 1919, on the U. S. S. "Matsonia." Discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming, April 5, 1919.

RUPERT E. BEECHER.

June 24, 1918, at the age of 22, entered military service, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred from the 166th Depot Brigade in July and sent to Camp Kearney, Calif., to the 160th Inf., 40th Div. Sailed for Europe on the "Mentor" in August. Consigned to Evacuation Hospital No. 16 and Base No. 5, in France. Returned to America as a Corporal, April 1919, and discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., April 25.

ARTHUR CARROLL.

Entered the service June 28, 1918, at the age of 31, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to Co. A, 160th Infantry, 81st Division. Sailed for Europe in July. Consigned to a hospital at St. Die, France, and died of pneumonia October 11th, 1918.

GEORGE CHASE

May 4th, 1917, enlisted in the army at Sheridan, Wyo., at the age of 39, and was sent to Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz. Assigned to Troop I, 1st Cavalry, 3d Brigade, 15th Division. Attained the rank of Sergeant. Did duty at this camp for 22 months, being discharged here March 12th, 1919.

CHARLES ERLANSON.

Entered the service in September, 1917, and received first training at Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to the 163rd Infantry, 41st

Division. Sailed for Europe in December, on the "Leviathan," landing at Liverpool, England. Fought at Cantigny, Soissons, and in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives, escaping without wounds. Served in the army of occupation for more than 6 months following the signing of the armistice. May 17, 1919, was still doing duty in Germany.

WALTER T. EVANS

Entered the service September 6, 1918, at the age of 25. Sent to Camp Lewis, Washington, and assigned to 32nd Company, 8th Battalion, 166th Depot Brigade. In training here at the time of the signing of the armistice. Discharged at Camp Lewis, December 9, 1918.

SIGURD HAVERSTEIN.

April 30th, 1918, entered military service at the age of 25, and after preliminary training was assigned to Company L, 364th Infantry. Sailed early in the summer, and participated in the following battles: St. Mihiel Offensive, September 12th and 13th; Meuse-Argonne, September 26th to October 4th; Ypres-Lys Offensive, October 30th to November 11th. Escaped without wounds. Saw foreign service for several months after the cessation of hostilities. Discharged at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, April 21st, 1919.

WILBUR KINCAID.

According to information furnished by friends, received first training at Camp Lewis, Washington, and was sent from that camp to Calif. Assigned to overseas duty and sent to Russia. Returned to America the following spring and discharged at the Presidio, San Francisco, May 1, 1919.

LOUIS N. McLEAN.

May 28, 1918, at the age of 28, entered military service and was sent to the Presidio, San Francisco. Assigned to Co. B, 63d Infantry, (Lafayette Division). August 17, sent to Camp Meade, Md., and January 17, 1919, to Curtis Bay, Md. Attained rank of Corporal. Discharged at Curtis Bay, Md., April 27, 1919.

CLAUD NIX.

Entered military service in September, 1917, and received first training at Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to the 163rd Infantry, 41st Division. Sailed for Europe in December, on the "Leviathan," landing at Liverpool, England. Fought at Cantigny, Soissons, and in the St. Mihiel and Meuse Argonne Offensives, escaping without wounds. Served in the army of occupation for more than 6 months following the signing of the armistice. On May 17, 1919, was still doing duty in German territory.

SHIRLEY J. PARKINSON.

January 16th, 1918, went to Mare Island, Calif., for training, and was assigned to the 141st Company Marines. April 20, was moved to Portsmouth, N. H., with his organization, and did duty on the New England seaboard, guarding naval stations. Released from active duty March 16, 1919, but still (May, 1919) subject to call to the Marine Corps Reserves.

STEWART L. RAAB.

Entered the service Sept. 6, 1918, at the age of 28. Sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., and assigned to 166th Depot Brigade. Oct. 2nd transferred to the Cooks' and Bakers' School, Presidio, California. January 15, 1919, returned to 27th Co., 166th D. B., Camp Lewis. Discharged February 1, 1919.

JOHN R. ROBER (Deceased)

Entered the service in February, 1918, and was sent for training to Camp Lewis, Washington. Later attached to Company F, 5th Development Battalion (Signal Corps), at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Drowned at this camp. Full particulars and photograph unavailable.

PAUL V. SCOTT.

Entered the service July 1st, 1918, at the age of 25, reporting for duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Was assigned to the 141st Signal Squadron on Aug. 3d. Aug. 15th assigned to hospital at Ft. Stevens, Oregon, on account of lead poisoning. After a furlough was sent back to the 141st Signal Sqn., then transferred to the 150th. Following another

case of blood poisoning was assigned to work in the Oregon woods, and for the Crown Wollamette Paper Co. Discharged at Vancouver Barracks Dec. 13, 1918.

THOMAS C. SMITH

A veteran of the Spanish American war. Entered the service of Uncle Sam in the World War November 5th, 1918, following the acceptance of an application to the officers' training corps. Began training at Camp McArthur, Texas, and was discharged a few days after the signing of the armistice, same camp, Nov. 17th.

ALBERT N. THOMAS

Entered the service Mar. 3, 1918, at the age of 22, and was sent to Ft. Logan, Col. Assigned to the 19th Casual Co., Heavy Artillery (C. A. C.). April 10th moved to Ft. Caswell, N. C. Aug. 13th promoted to Sergeant; sailed from Hoboken Sept. 5, as a casual. In France assigned to the 54th Artillery. For several months acted as Billeting Sergeant in the town of Angiers. Returned to the U. S. Feb. 23, 1919, and discharged in March at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

LEO C. VanHOUTEN.

In September, 1918, entered military service, at the age of 22, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington. Transferred to the Presidio, San Francisco, Calif., and attended the Cooks' and Bakers' School. Later transferred to the Engineers, and was discharged in January, 1919, at the Presidio.

ELMER J. VEST.

Entered military service in September, 1917, at the age of 27, and received first training at Camp Lewis, Washington. Assigned to Machine Gun Company, 164th Infantry, 41st Division. Sailed for Europe in December on the "Leviathan," landing at Liverpool, England. Fought at Cantigny, Soissons, and in the St. Mihiel and Meuse Argonne Offensives, escaping without wounds. Served in the Army of Occupation for more than 6 months following the signing of the armistice. On May 17, 1919, was stationed at Eisen, Germany, with company D, 3rd Machine Gun Battalion.

Indian Boys in the Service from Big Horn County, Montana.

George Peters

Robert Doyle

John Doyle

George Walks

Irvin Birdahove.

Allison E. Stone

Anson Pease

Clarence Stevens

James Cooper

Stephen Chief at Night

David Pease

Paul Scott

Edward Shane

Thomas Pickett

Francis Kelly Phelps

William Cashen

Arthur R. Garrigus

John Flower

Local Board List

Official List of Men Who Entered Military Service from Big Horn County, 1917-18.

Adams, William	Caire, Louis R.
Adsit, Guy Darrell	Cammock, Earl
Allen, Ronald Grover	Camp, Grover J.
Anderson, Edwin B.	Caplet, Louis
Anderson, Herbert W.	Carlow, Frank
Armer, Robert	Carroll, Arthur
Arndt, Fred	Carrson, Neal
Aspaas, Edward	Cashen, William Kent
Atkin, Grover C.	Cassity, William L.
Auwema, Albert	Chaffin, Benjamin Harrison
Babcock, Vernon Mitchell	Chase, George
Baldwin, Roy W.	Chapman, William
Ball, Harry Milton	Chidester, Paul
Bartlett, Norman Franklin	Chilson, Eddie
Bartley, John	Christian, Arthur Below
Bean, Willard D.	Clark, Seymour Leonard
Beck, William A.	Clawson, Harry Allen
Becker, William Adolph	Colyer, George Walter
Beebe, Henry Addison	Connol, Louis Clyde
Beebe, Leonard	Connolly, Hugh
Becchy, Rupert E.	Caldwell, Cody
Bell, Archie James	Connor, Roy Earl
Bell, Clarence H.	Cook, Elmer Lloyd
Benard, Frank Joe	Cooper, Clarence H.
Benson, Clarence E.	Cooper, James Benjamin
Biggs, Wilbur E.	Cornick, Fred
Bignall, Herman W. V.	Cosgrove, William Neal
Black, Hallie Archie	Cotton, George Louis
Blackburn, Claude L.	Cotton, Philip M.
Blenders, Walter	Cottrell, Carl
Blitterswyk, John Van	Cottrell, Roy
Blodgett, Harlow Holbeck	Covington, Alvin W.
Bluenke, Herman	Craig, Harry W.
Boblitt, Hal Grace	Crook, John Franklin
Bogges, Ernest Eugene	Cunningham, Samuel Nicholas
Boling, James Ralph	Curtis, Ira Lincoln Laurence
Bollum, Alfred E.	Cushman, Charles Stanley
Bostwick, Harry O.	Damelson, Fritz
Bostwick, William W.	David, Jonas J.
Bottger, Henry Earnest	Davidson, Charles Raymond
Boyer, Burdette	Davis, Miles Eldon
Brandon, Alce	Deaton, Homer C.
Brandt, Harry Joseph	Denn, Martin
Brogelman, Robert Oscar	Dent, Alfred
Brooks, George Sanders	Derenge, William Mike
Browning, Forest Eugene	Dickerson, Thomas C.
Brnere, Charles Albert	Didelot, Lem. B.
Burke, Thomas H.	Dimneen, Daniel David
Burnham, Hazel	Doerflum, Jacob Franklin
Burns, Joseph E.	Donahue, Lewis C.
Burns, John Michael	Doornbos, Edward
Buschlin, John Preston	Dornberger, Andrew Leo

Danberg, Lambert Sylvester
Dow, Wilbur
Drake, Dr. J. H.
Dunlap, Grover Cleveland
Dunlap, Oscar E.
Dwyer, Wilis Whaley
Eastwood, Harry B.
Echo, Blaise William
Edelman, John L.
Erickson, Ernest Theodore
Erlanson, Charles Berger
Evans, Walter T.
Fairbanks, Walter Dean
Ferguson, Leicester B.
Ford, Charles William
Forsyth, Edwin Daniel
Frazer, Charles Andrew
Frazer, William Washington
Funt, Dan'l O.
Gement, Louis A.
Gentry, Sam Hale
Gilkison, William Sherman
Glenn, Cyrus Jay
Green, Jay W.
Gules, Francis J.
Haas, Henry Leonard
Hagerman, Joseph Lawson
Hall, John J.
Hal-peska, William Charles
Hard, William Aaron
Haxerstem, Sigurd
Hayden, John
Heath, Ray
Hedin, August Elmer
Hedges, Albert Edward
Hein, Harry Carl
Henderson, Ben Comand
Herman, Joseph
Holson, Willard Emus
Holmson, Henry J.
Homburg, Albert
Holmes, George
Holmes, Raymond Lester
Hopp, John Anton
Howard, Ernest
Huchinsly, John C.
Hudson, Maria Onis
Hudson, Olan Oliver
Hunt, George F.
Hurdick, Sybil
Hutchins, Thomas
Hutton, Roy Paul
Indolfe, Anthony Joseph
Isel, Dr. Lawrence L.
Isidore, Urban John
Ives, Albert
Irving, Fred Abner
Jackson, George Charles
Jesse, William Louis

John, Glen
Johnson, Dr. Carl
Johnson, T. P. Wilbur
Jones, Earl
Kaiser, Jacob James
Kampman, Willard Edgar
Kane, Peter P.
Kay, Albert
Keatney, Earl Laikin
Kelhson, Roland
Kelly, Dell Madison
Kent, Bert
Kent, James Earl
Kincaid, Louis Wilbur
Kitchens, Perry Wilson
Knight, Stephen C.
Kobold, Elmer Evert
Kokke, John
Kollmar, Walter William
Lafon, Claud
Landrie, Louis
Jefferson, Leonard
Lengellier, Edgar J.
Leonard, George Berry
Lewis, Arthur Glenn
Lewis, Donald J.
Lewis, Kenneth Arnold
Leurenco, Edward
Lock, Byron F.
Loomis, Robert M.
Lonkes, Fayette Winthrop
Luckett, Henry Clay
Ludwig, Edward G.
Macdonald, John S.
MacLeod, James
Marks, John Matta
Masterison, Montie
Maus, Albert Criss
Maus, Dean
McCartney, Edson Lewis
McCollum, William
McCormell, Frank Eugene
McDonalds, J. Hill
McDowell, Amber Malesy
McDowell, George Aubrey
McDowell, James Martin
McGillis, Fred
McGowan, Michael
McLean, Louis N.
McNeil, Lester H.
McNors, Ellis Le'm
McNors, James Cecil
McNeil, Fred
McNeil, Ed
McNeil, Ernest Vernon
McRae, George Herman
Mable, Harry Leslie
Mable, Sidney Althea
Mackay, Leonard Robert

Morse, Everett Lee
 Motsenbocker, Ulysses
 Mullen, Raymond L.
 Neely, Forest Marion
 Neidig, John Ralph
 Nelson, Charles W.
 Nett, Edward
 Newell, Robert R.
 Nichols, Charles Franklin
 Nikikalin, Nik
 Nix, Claude
 Nunamaker, William Francis
 Oslebo, Chris O.
 Paisley, George Clifford
 Palmer, Charles Garden
 Palmer, Charles Thomas
 Parkinson, Shirley J.
 Paul, Albert Peter
 Paul, Jess D.
 Pearson, Alfred Edwin
 Pearson, Gottfrid Wilhelm
 Pease, David E.
 Pederson, Pete
 Perkins, Homer J.
 Perry, Joseph Kevin
 Peterson, Arthur Paul
 Phelps, Francis Kelley
 Pierce, Charles B.
 Pollys, Leo J.
 Porter, John Critrney
 Post, Carl Alton
 Pratt, Bert LeRoy
 Pries, Albert George
 Proctor, George
 Pugh, Homer
 Raab, Stewart Lee
 Ramklin, Constantine John
 Raubenhold, Harry R.
 Reagin, William T.
 Reagin, Ned H.
 Reed, Lynn Levrune
 Reed, William
 Rinchart, Nathan Albert
 Rennie, Norman Simpson
 Richards, Alfred
 Rist, Wylie
 Rober, Bill B.
 Rober, John Robert
 Roberts, Clarence
 Robinson, Harry F.
 Rodman, Harry
 Ross, Alex
 Ross, Clifford Archibald
 Rountree, Robert Pliny
 Rowe, Lawrence William
 Rowland Ben (Busby)
 Rowland, Ben (Busby)
 Rudge, Joseph William
 Rygg, Oliver Gilmore

Sage, Webster L.
 Sack, William M.
 Saroky, August
 Samers, Paul Williams
 Sawyer, Dwight W.
 Schenderline, Edward
 Schenderline, Joseph
 Schenk, Edwin
 Schraff, John J.
 Schutte, Daniel Carl
 Schutte, Jesse Albert
 Scott, Franklin Harvey
 Scott, Ralph Vernon
 Scott, Paul V.
 Scott, Willard J.
 Scott, William Harsey
 Secrest, Geo R.
 Secrest, Lealon L.
 Seely, Earl William
 Sharp, William A.
 Shaw, Harry Alvin
 Shaw, Homer Briggs
 Sheetz, George W.
 Shelby, Charles Rudolph
 Sherwood, Elmer Warren
 Sleeth, Ernest Harvey
 Small, Thomas Lemul
 Smith, Emmett Clark
 Smith, Frank
 Smith, George Washington
 Smith, John Claybenn
 Smith, Ora Bigler
 Smith, Ora Oscar
 Smith, Thomas C.
 Snook, Benjamin Franklin
 Sonsley, Pet E.
 Stanley, Morilla Noyes
 Steen, William
 Stegmire, Charles Clarence
 Stevens, Clarence L.
 Stewart, William
 Stovall, Orville R.
 Stretch, John M.
 Sineve, Clarence J.
 Styber, Louis L.
 Sullivan, Murt Rawley
 Sutherland, John Mark
 Swindler, Earl Francis
 Tate, Wm. G.
 Teich, Elmer
 Telander, Charles
 Tenney, Forrest Pollock
 Terrett, Julian
 Thain, Thomas
 Thayer, Earl Charles
 Thomas, Albert Nordyke
 Thomas, Frank
 Thompson, Charles W.
 Thornton, Lemuel Brightwell

Tjelle, Ingvald H.
Tornquist, Niles P.
Torske, Andrew L.
Triplett, Imman Sylvester
Tucker, Louis A.
Tudor, David C.
Tudor, Leonard J.
Tully, Ray Lee
Vallie, John
Van Houten, Leo Henry
Van Houten, Ray Morton
Vest, Elmer John
Vinengo, Jim
Vinson, Harley Frederick
Voiles, Wesley S.
Walker, Ernest S.
Walks, George
Walker, George W.
Warner, Garfield
Webb, Edwin Christian
Weins, Abraham
Weltner, Fred John
Wertz, Albert
Willey, Spencer Dunning
Williams, C. E.
Williams, George Franklin
Williams, William Ore
Wilson, George W.
Worley, Ray Vernon
Wright, Jones Ollie
Yutesak, Michael

The following four pages are left blank for the man whom circumstances forced the editor to omit from this record.

Paste your picture here, Comrade, and be one of us, for Auld Lang Sync.



Part of the Business Section, Hardin, Montana, 1919.



HARDIN, MONTANA, in 1908.
(From a Photograph Taken From a Train Platform, and Now in the
Possession of A. W. F. Koehn.)

Big Horn County.

Prior to 1864 the County of Big Horn comprised the entire eastern part of the State of Montana, occupying more than one-third of the state territory, or what would now amount to about fifteen counties. At that time there were only nine counties in the state; there are now fifty.

The last organization of the county was effected January 6, 1913, and comprised an area of five thousand one hundred and eleven square miles.

Big Horn County is situated in the southeastern part of the state, the average elevation approaches three thousand feet; the climate is moderate, lending itself to grain production, mixed farming and cattle ranching.

The population is estimated at ten thousand, the greater part of which consists of settlers from the Middle States.

Hardin, the county seat of Big Horn County, has a population of two thousand (1939), and can boast of historical surroundings. A mile from the city stands the ruins of old Fort Custer, twelve miles to the southeast rises the Custer Monument, where there has been created a United States military reservation in commemoration of General Custer's last fight, and farther to the south and west is the site of old Fort Smith, at the mouth of the Big Horn Canyon.



THE BIG HORN CANYON.

(Headgate of the Big Horn Canyon, Where the Great Dam Will Shortly be Constructed. From a Photograph Belonging to Edward Lawler.)

It was in this county that the red man made his last stand against civilization, in 1876. And now in this year of 1919, upon the ground where Custer and two hundred and fifty of his men were massacred, we are privileged to record the names of Indian fighters for liberty, the educated sons of Custer's war-painted enemies, some of them back from "overseas," where civilization has again been compelled to fight for its existence. These enlightened descendants of the one-time savage are of the Crow tribe, which occupies a reservation covering two million three hundred thousand acres, a large part of it lying within the limits of Big Horn County.

The following is an excerpt from a Chamber of Commerce publication issued in August, 1919:

"The second great resource of the Big Horn Valley is water power. At the mouth of the fifty-mile canyon where the Big Horn River breaks into the valley, a dam approximately 500 feet in height, the highest dam in the world, will develop 217,000 h. p., which makes this, with one exception, the largest undeveloped water power in the United States. This amount of power would be sufficient for the electrification of all railroads for hundreds of miles and the light, heat and power requirements of all eastern Montana and Northern Wyoming, and would furnish the foundation for large scale manufacturing development, utilizing the variety of raw materials available in the immediate territory.

"The Big Horn Canyon Irrigation and Power Company, organized and largely financed by Hardin men, has developed this project to the point where favorable water power legislation by Congress will pave the way for early construction, for which it is estimated at least \$20,000,000.00 will be required. This project will also make possible at comparatively slight cost the irrigation of over 100,000 acres of rich bench land."



Photograph by J. J. Matthews, Kirby, Mont.
A BIG HORN COUNTY RANCH SCENE.

The West

Here in these hills,
Pardner, lay down your ills,
And there in the valley you sorrow;
See yonder the plains—
Forget bygone pains.
This is the land of tomorrow.

Where is the strife
Of the old brutal life,
Where blood marked the whitest high col-
lar?
Where are the fears
Of age-bringing years,
And the pride and the shame of the dollar?

Where is the love
That so painfully strove
To bury itself in convention,
That gave of its soul
For feathers—or coal.
And died against every invention?

Where are the friends
Whose own bitter ends
Forbade them the joy of assistance?
Ah, pard, if they could
But only have stood
Where we are, and gazed in the distance!

Come, buckle your belt—
The rest of us felt
The burden you think you must carry;
But here in the sage
Regret loses edge,
And the pangs, you will find, seldom tarry.

Some day at the dawn
You will find worries gone,
And the sun that smiles over the ridges
Will show you the past
As a highway, at last,
And those troubles not ditches, but bridges,
Big Horn Co., Mont., 1919.

First Days in Camp.

Do you suppose that, twenty years from now, we shall have forgotten those days? When the next generation asks us about the World War we shall be able to tell at least about the first experiences in camp.

It may be that you have been in the hot of the battle, that you have put some of that bayonet drill into practical use, but it is doubtful if you will remember any incident or impression, however exciting, as clearly as the happenings, physical and psychological, of those early camp days. For it was really during the first week in uniform that the civilian became a soldier. He had been shocked into it in that time, and whatever happened afterwards seemed to matter very little.

We can still conjure up the feelings associated with our first panoramic view of tents and barracks. And how insignificant seemed the part we played, while we were being pushed along in an endless line of worried-looking comrades. We didn't know but that next minute some one might skin us alive, as part of the physical examination.

We shall remember those fever-shots most likely—and who shall ever be able to separate us from the smell of iodine? Those "meds," who learned so quickly a fellow's weak spot and hourly thought up new surgical scares—the "birds" who caused more real anxieties than Hindenburg—how many fellows have you heard take solemn oath to "get" one of them at the first opportunity? It was impossible for us at the time to realize that these unfortunates had either to amuse themselves a little with practical jokes, or go to the mental infirmary themselves.

For twice twenty years we shall shiveringly whistle that first First Call. It sounded out in the darkness, stabbing us in our sleep, the most melancholy and piercing combination of notes ever stayed. It jerked us out of a pleasant, peaceful dream to the harsh realities of the daylight. . . . The first time you lined up for Retreat, and listened to The Star Spangled Banner, you recall that?

Then all the rest of it:
The manual of arms and the blistering of
feet,
The chow that went and came again, a former
mess to meet,
The smell of steaming underwear, the feeling
on K. P.,
The sound of hard-boiled voices seeking
harder boiled to be;
The sight of raw potatoes floating on a sea
of lard,
The voice of some recruit in calling "Cor-
poral of the Guard!"
The look of your commander at inspection,
Saturdays,
And the bursting of your bosom at the
slightest hint of praise;
The strange but firm conviction that a pair
of leather boots
Could not but make a man superior to raw
recruits,
Whereas the lack of chevrons on a blanket-
like O. D.,
Was evidence as certain of inferiority,
The rumors and the singing and the letters
waited for,
The days of dusty hell, the nights when life
seemed all a war, . . .
Well, boys, it's gone, it vanished—may it
never come again:
If we must go to battle to give proof that
we are men,
Let us fight the wild mosquito on the wild
Montana bench,
With a coyote for a bugler and a furrow for
a trench,
With a single fair commander giving orders
not obeyed,
And a herd of cattle passing in the distance,
on parade.

After a Day's Drill.

At the day's close, its heat forgotten,
Its struggles gone, and gone its curses—
Those ever-present discords here
Which smite the soul, though deaf the ear—
I find forgetfulness in verses.

A window looking on a garden,
Within the murmuring of voices,
Without the eucalyptus sighing—
A hummingbird a moment poises
Upon a shrub before me lying.

Between the trees a brilliant sunset
Displays the day's departing glory;
A patch of blue is growing bluer,
As in the heart life's complex story
At night grows simpler, clearer, truer.

I sometimes think if men of passion
Would sit them down when eve is nearing,
When Nature gives her soft caressing
To earth, and songs within the hearing
Of better selves, bring silent blessing.

There might be less of pride and folly,
And greed and war—their consequences;
There might be greater valuation
On soul-things placed than those defenses
Which save the bodies of a nation.

Camp Fremont, Calif., 1918.

To a Veteran's Ragged Son.

Dedicated to the Canadian Great War
Veterans' Association.

Young man, what means your daddy's wound,
His pallid skin and crippled limb,
And why are you this day with him
In tattered clothes, like his, around
A frame unduly slim?

Poor little chap, did not my heart
Spend all its aching on the one
Who gazes here upon his son,
I might regard your rags apart,
As he, I see, has done.

What meant the crushing months wherein
Your image led him bleeding through?
Were they but torments to imbue
His soul with hate, when he should win
The fight for all but you?

If there were only he, my lad,
In all the world of men who fought,
In need of what the heroes bought,
The lords of men might well be sad,
Who now, it seems, are not.

And if there were but you, my boy,
In all the world of little sons,
Whose fathers stood before the guns,
In need like this, 'twere time our joy
Forsook the brutal Huns.

What will you say, my little man,
Thou future soldier of the world.
When Terror's banner is unfurled,
And every breath the flame shall fan
Which round the earth has curled?

Will you forget this winter's day,
And little shoes that took the wet?
Your daddy's face will you forget,
With bitterness and sorrow grey—
That day that tarries yet?

Without a coat, and lacking wife,
O little boy, if smile you can
Upon this world, and stay awhile
The storm that shall invite the man—
Be merciful and smile!

Toronto, Canada, 1919.

War Workers Section.

EDITOR'S NOTE.

Some of the war workers declined to have their photographs in these columns, for the reason that they felt their efforts to be negligible. Others merely neglected the matter. Those who yielded to the editor's eloquence did so with reluctance. However, the home workers performed very necessary, and often seemingly thankless, services for their country, which could not in justice be passed over; and it seemed only proper to include them, in harmony with precedent on these county war histories, in the book.

Photographs have been assigned to those departments of war work in which the subject was most active; but the activities of the worker are not necessarily confined to the department in which the photograph appears.

Red Cross



MRS. HELENE T. SMITH.



MRS. JAMES H. DRAKE.



MRS. THOS. H. BURKE

BIG HORN COUNTY CHAPTER THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

(The following report was kindly prepared for the War Book by the Hardin Red Cross executive.—Editor.)

A preliminary organization of the Red Cross for Big Horn County was effected at a mass meeting called April 22, 1917, at the City Hall, Hardin. Mrs. W. Dean Hays, as temporary chairman, stated the purpose of meeting, and the following officers were elected:

Mrs. Helene T. Smith, Chairman.
Mrs. Clara Drake, Vice-chairman.
Mrs. Effie Burke, Secretary.
Mrs. Elizabeth Burla, Treasurer.

The organization had the status of an auxiliary-at-large under the Mountain Division, with headquarters at Denver, but later was transferred to the Northern Division and on December 11, 1917, was authorized to form a Big Horn County Chapter, which was done

December 29th. Jurisdiction was had over the entire county with the exception of the Kirby and Decker districts. At this time officers were elected as follows:

Mrs. Helene T. Smith, Chairman.
Mrs. Rilla Gay, Vice-chairman.
Mrs. Effie Burke, Secretary.
Mrs. Elizabeth Burla, Treasurer.

Executive Board: G. F. Burla, Chairman; A. L. Mitchell, Mary V. Mitchell, A. H. Bowman, Dr. J. H. Drake, T. H. Burke, Julian Terrett, H. W. Bunston, together with the officers and heads of departments.

Mr. Howard W. Bunston was elected chairman of the membership committee, also serving as chairman of the Junior Red Cross. Miss Lucy Batty, T. C. Smith, Carl Rankin and H. B. Westergaard were also members of the last named committee.

Mrs. Rilla Gay was appointed chairman of the work room. Praise is given her for the faithful service which she rendered.



MRS. G. F. BURLA



RILLA T. GAY.



MARY V. MITCHELL.



MRS. CARL RANKIN.



MRS. A. J. SHEETS.



MRS. H. B. WESTERGAARD

Mrs. Clara Drake was appointed chairman of the Surgical Dressing Department, which position she held until her resignation in October. Upon leaving Hardin Mrs. J. G. Pike succeeded her.

Mrs. Mary V. Mitchell was appointed chairman of the Knitting Department, but was later succeeded by Mrs. T. J. Buckingham.

Mrs. Albert Sheets was appointed packer and Mrs. Frank Kopriva reporter.

Mrs. Harold B. Westergaard was appointed Secretary of the Honor Roll.

The Home Service Department had for its chairman Mr. Fred B. Cladden. Miss Ruth Barr acted as Secretary for this committee, the other members of which were Mrs. Ralph Peck, Mrs. W. E. Warren, Mrs. Clara Schneider and Mr. T. H. Burke.

Mrs. W. Dean Hays was appointed chairman of Refugee work the first year. Mrs. John Putnam succeeding her.

Fred Gillette was appointed legal adviser.

J. J. Ping was elected Treasurer to succeed Mrs. Burla. Mrs. Ruth Van Houten was elected Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the departure of Mrs. Burla. June 1st, 1919, the personnel changed, Mrs. Rilla Gay being elected Chairman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Thos. C. Smith. Mrs. J. G. Pike, Vice-chairman, and Mrs. Emma Mørquisee, Secretary, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Ray Van Houten.

The work rooms for sewing and surgical dressing were maintained in the Gay Block, and credit is due to the chairman of the sewing, surgical dressing and knitting departments, for the excellent manner in which Big Horn County responded to the call for work.

Big Horn County, through the American Red Cross, responded loyally to humanity's call and may well be proud of her record. Mrs. T. C. Smith served for more than two years as chairman and her efforts to make the chapter a success were indefatigable. The chapter executive board extended her a vote of appreciation for service upon accepting her resignation.

Work Done in Big Horn County Chapter.

The surgical dressing department finished 16,299 pieces, consisting of gauze compresses, strips, squares, sponges and rolls, absorbent and irrigation pads, abdominal, four tailed, triangle and many tailed bandages, oakum pads, etc.

The sewing department finished 4,844 garments such as gowns, pajamas, bed socks, convalescent robes, refugee dresses, chemise, children's petticoats, sheets, towels, operating outfits, etc. Three hundred shirts were remodeled and 18 layettes made.

The knitting department turned in 1,089 knitted garments consisting of sweaters, socks, helmets and wristlets.

Some of the Members of the Red Cross Surgical Dressing Class,
Hardin Chapter.



NELLIE M. BROWN.



ESTHER ELM.



MRS. C. F. GILLETTE.



MRS. W. DEAN HAYS.



MRS. CARL O. LONG.



MRS. J. G. PIKE



MRS. E. B. RUSSELL.



MRS. STROHMEYER.



MRS. R. M. VAN HOUTEN.

Red Cross Honor Roll.



MRS. A. H. BOWMAN.



MRS. J. T. BUCKINGHAM.



MRS. THOS. H. HARDIE.
(Deceased.)

The Honor Roll for Big Horn County reported June 1st, 1919, is as follows:

(The following photographs are of Honor Roll candidates who do not appear elsewhere in the Red Cross Section.)

Mrs. T. C. Smith.
Mrs. Rilla Gay.
Mrs. J. T. Buckingham.
Mrs. J. G. Pike.
Mrs. Clara Drake.
Mrs. Thos. Hardie (deceased).
Mrs. G. F. Burla.
Mrs. Lew Kennedy.
Mrs. A. H. Bowman.
Mrs. Jacob Marquisee.
Mrs. John Putnam.
Mrs. James Ferguson.
Mrs. A. V. Kent.
Mrs. O. M. Kelly.
Mrs. W. Dean Hays.



MRS. A. V. KENT.



MRS. O. M. KELLY.



EMMA MARQUISEE.



MRS. JOHN PUTNAM.

Crow Agency.

Crow Agency organized as a branch Jan. 30, 1918, with Mrs. T. B. Wilson, Chairman; Louise G. Gunn, Treasurer; Jeanette McDaniels, Secretary, and Mrs. B. F. Townsend, Chairman of the finance committee.

The present officers are: Mrs. C. H. Asbury, Chairman; Mrs. C. E. Lewis, Vice-chairman; Mrs. S. J. Shick, Secretary, and Miss Ida E. Snodgrass, Treasurer.



MISS GRACE GUNN.

The following is a list of the finished garments which have been turned in to the Hardin Chapter:

Hospital Bed Shirts	100
Operating Caps	16
Slings	12
Sweaters	48
Wristlets	22 pairs
Helmets	6
Pajamas	57 pairs
Knitted Socks	80 pairs
Bed Socks	116 pairs
Bath Robes	6
Underwear	40
Chemise	10
Underskirts	10
Bath Towels	12
Sheets	3
Hospital Day Shirts	20
T Binders	10
Abdominal Binders	10
Head Binders	10



MRS. OLE NELSON.

Lodge Grass.

The Lodge Grass Auxiliary of the Big Horn Chapter of the American Red Cross was organized on Febr. 18, 1918 with the following officers: Chairman, Mrs. W. M. Lynde; Vice-chairman, Mrs. Carrol Creswell; Secretary, Mrs. Ole Nelson; Treasurer, Mr. C. Creswell. At the annual election held on Febr. 10th, 1919, the following officers were elected: Chairman, Mrs. Lynde; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. W. Bond; Secretary, Mrs. Cope; Treasurer, Carrol Creswell. The following work was finished and sent in during the time mentioned:

26 sweaters, 16 prs. knitted socks, 71 bed-shirts, 65 prs. bed sox, 17 suits pajamas, 54 towels, 32 suits underwear, 7 knitted wash cloths and 18 petticoats.

Wyola.

Officers of the Wyola branch are as follows: Chairman, Helen C. Woodley; Treasurer, Dottie N. Williams; Secretary, Mrs. N. H. Hilton and Mrs. McNutt; Chairman Finance Committee, R. J. McNutt, Jr.

Wyola organized as an auxiliary July 10, 1917, and as a branch March 2, 1918.

The following garments were made:

Sheets, 14; towels, 88; scarfs, 3; pajamas, 22; bed shirts, 48; underwear, 13; sweaters, 15; socks, 48; wash cloths, 4; bed socks, 87; diapers, 12; shirts (infant) 1; pinafores, 14; underskirts, 3.

McRae.

The McRae auxiliary became a branch June 13, 1918. The officers were: Mrs. J. B. Janney, Chairman; Miss Lucy Howell, Secretary; Mrs. Frank Clark, Treasurer. Officers were elected April 10, 1919, as follows: Mrs. J. W. Berns, Chairman; Mrs. Frank Hertzler, Secretary; Mrs. Guy McKern, Treasurer.



MRS. J. W. BERNs.

Work done to June first included:

Four pajama suits, 38 prs. outing flannel pajamas, 45 prs. muslin shirts, 25 women's chemises, 2 bundles bed sox, 20 child's aprons, 31 prs. sox, 6 sweaters, (Belgian layettes), 4 dresses, 2 capes, 3 jackets, 6 flannel shirts, 6 muslin shirts, 2 bags, 12 napkins, 6 bands, 4 bootees, 15 skirts.



MRS. L. N. KENNEDY.

South Bench Auxiliary.

Organized on May 29, 1918, with Mrs. L. N. Kennedy, Chairman; Mae Kent, Treasurer; Stella Ferguson, Secretary.

List of articles finished up to May 7, 1919:

Pajamas, 33; sweaters, 7; chemise, 87; socks, 76 pairs; bed shirts, 21; bed sox, 63; shirts, 46; petticoats, 99.



MISS LUCY HOWELL.

Rosebud.

The Rosebud branch was organized Sept. 27th, 1919, with Mrs. Wm. V. Johnson, Chairman, and Miss Clara E. Barton, Secretary-Treasurer.

Garments were made as follows:

Twenty-one cretonne bags, 42 pairs knitted socks, 21 pairs bed socks, 12 sweaters, 6 layettes.

Pryor.

Pryor had no organization as a Red Cross, but the Ladies' Aid suspended their sewing and began Red Cross work Sept., 1917. Mrs. John Frost was Chairman and Ruby Norton, Secretary.

Total of work done: 6 dozen bed shirts, 4 dozen pajama suits, 8 girls' shirts, 8 girls' dresses, 10 bootees, 7 sweaters, 4 pairs socks.

Red Cross Workers whose activities were not defined in the executive's report.



MISS BLENDINE HAYS.

BOYS OF THE 148th*
(And all the other boys)

Ho, boys, we are proud of you, proud of you!
Hurrah for your Yankee behavior!
Our voices will ever sing loud of you
As something akin to a savior.

You went into hell and you're back again,
Still wearing the smile on your faces;
You fought like the soul of a Jacobin,
Yet lost not your sane, happy graces.

By Jove! and *par bleu!* we are strong for you,
Come into your town, take possession;
We waited, it seemed, ages long for you—
But now for the victors' procession!

*Which included some Big Horn County boys.

Sheridan, Wyo., July , 1919.



MRS. FRANK CLARK.

Local Board.

Four-Minute Board.

United War Work.

Liberty Loans.

Council of Defense.

W. S. S. Campaign.

Food and Fuel Administration.

Legal Advisory Board.

Junior Four-Minute Board.

Miscellaneous.



ROBT. P. ROSS.



CHAS. C. GWINN.

THE LOCAL BOARD.

The personnel of the Local Board for Big Horn County as first appointed was as follows: Chairman, Robert P. Ross; assistant, Sheriff John Kifer; examining physician, Dr. J. H. Drake. Upon the resignation of John Kifer, Charles C. Gwinn was selected to assist in the executive work; and when J. H. Drake entered military service Dr. O. S. Haverfield was appointed examining physician to fill the vacancy. Dr. W. A. Russell also served on the Board, as assistant to Drs. Drake and Haverfield.

Registrants under the jurisdiction of the Local Board numbered approximately 2,500, to all of whom were submitted questionnaires. Of this number about 1,800 questionnaires were filled out by registrants and sent in to the Board for examination. Each document had to be gone over carefully, checked, verified, and classified; and those involving exemption claims given special attention. Aside from this work, registration cards were kept on all men liable to military service, and a mass of clerical labor undertaken which cannot be specified.

The Board entrained between 300 and 350 Big Horn County men and about 50 men from outside points. Tickets, meal tickets and reservations were made out for these men, who were sent to all part of the United States.

After the signing of the armistice the records of the Board were called for and three different sets of instructions, involving a great deal of labor, had been carried out before the Board was finally relieved of its many-sided and somewhat thankless obligation.

The Big Horn County Local Board, however, performed all the numerous services asked of it, with a cheerfulness and efficiency which had its effect upon the men who came under its jurisdiction, and upon the success of the cause to which its labors contributed.



DR. O. S. HAVERFIELD.



DR. W. A. RUSSELL.



JOSEPH M. ASTLE



REV. I. L. CORY.



REV. THOMAS HARDIE.

FOUR-MINUTE BOARD.

Joseph M. Astle, G. F. Burla, A. H. Bowman, Rev. I. L. Cory, C. S. Eder, Rev. Thomas Hardie, Harry G. Rogers, Mrs. C. M. Squire, Franklin D. Tanner, and Robert A. Vickers (chairman), comprised the board of four-minute speakers for Big Horn County.

The work of this board consisted of speech campaigns, within given periods, where those chosen were obliged to give four-minute talks in public, explanatory of the necessity for support of the government during the war.



MRS. C. M. SQUIRE



FRANK D. TANNER



ROBERT A. VICKERS.



MRS. HELEN I. KOCH.



MRS. R. B. PECK.

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN.

The United War Work campaign was conducted by A. H. Bowman as chairman and Harry G. Rogers as secretary. The quota for Big Horn county was \$5,000, and was oversubscribed by several hundred dollars.

Prior to the consolidation of the various war funds, public aid had been solicited by the individual societies, the Knights of Columbus, Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army, Y. W. C. A., et al.

Mrs. A. W. F. Koch was chairman of the Knights of Columbus drive, and Mrs. Ralph B. Peck secretary. The committee was composed of Mrs. J. J. Sullivan, Mrs. J. M. Astle, Mrs. J. G. Pike, and Mrs. C. B. Schneider. This organization collected \$291.90, which was sent via the Billings Council to the National Catholic War Council.

The first Y. M. C. A. drive was conducted by Chairman A. H. Bowman and Secretary Harry G. Rogers, and on a quota of \$1,000 for the county, \$2,439.40 was collected.

Mrs. Ralph Blair Peck was appointed chairman of the Y. W. C. A. drive, and carried on the campaign for this organization. She held, in addition, the following war-work offices: County Vice-chairman, United War Work Fund; chairman Soldiers Correspondence Club; member Red Cross Home Service Work; member Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, and member State Food Enforcement Committee.



GWEN F. BURLA.

LIBERTY LOANS.

Mr. G. F. Burla, at the time president of the First National Bank of Hardin, conducted the first, second, third and fourth liberty loans, as chairman. The women's chairman was Mrs. G. F. Burla, who conducted the women's campaign on the third, fourth and fifth loans. Mr. F. A. Nolan was chairman of the fifth loan.

The allotments and subscriptions on the various liberty loans in Big Horn County were as follows:

- First loan: Allotment \$27,000, subscribed.
- Second loan: Allotment \$115,000, subscription \$169,200.
- Third loan: Allotment \$53,000, subscription \$117,150.
- Fourth loan: Allotment \$150,000, subscription \$232,850.
- Fifth loan: Allotment \$115,000, subscription \$162,850.

The total allotment amounted thus to \$460,000, and the total subscription to \$739,050.

That the chairmen of the loan drives in Big Horn County were energetic is attested by the oversubscription of \$279,050, shown in the above figures. Much time was devoted to the work by these chairmen and their associates, and the county's war-fund record may justly be attributed, in time to come, to their efforts, as well as to the loyalty of those who needed no solicitation.



A. H. BOWMAN.

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Mr. A. H. Bowman, one of the pioneers of Big Horn County, and a man who rendered conspicuous assistance to the boys as they set forth to fight, acted as chairman of the council of defense, and was, of course, active in other departments of war work.

The duties of the council of defense were secret in nature and consequently impossible to chronicle, but they had to do with unity of action on war measures and the suppression of forces inimical to such action. The chairman was required to exercise the faculties of a judge, and report disinterestedly upon local matters involving the government's purpose in the war.



THOMAS H. BURKE.

W. S. S. CAMPAIGN.

The War Saving Stamps campaign was begun in the county during the month of November, 1917. Thomas H. Burke was appointed chairman, and remained at the head of this department of public service until his entry into military service, October, 1918. He was then succeeded by Fred B. Gladden, who conducted the campaign until February, 1919, when Mrs. Helene T. Smith was appointed.

The quota on War Savings Stamps for Big Horn County amounted to \$87,000. There were pledges for \$95,000, but following the signing of the armistice these pledges were not demanded, and the aggregate of money collected on the campaign reached the sum of approximately \$70,000.



A. L. MITCHELL.

FOOD AND FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. A. L. Mitchell, at the time mayor of Hardin, conducted the food and fuel administration in Big Horn County during the war. Among the obligations of this office was that of fixing the price of fuel and regulating the amount of food sold to consumers. The duties of this department involved details impossible to report, and required a good deal of labor and vigilance in the administration.



C. F. GILLETTE.

LEGAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Mr. C. F. Gillette, as chairman with T. H. Burke, H. W. Bunston, C. C. Gwinn and F. D. Tanner, as associates, constituted the legal advisory board for Big Horn County.

The duties of this board included gratuitous services to registrants in the matter of questionnaires and other papers relative to military service, and other such war services as involved the law. Members of the board were called upon when necessary, acting in turns, or at the discretion of the chairman.



HAROLD LINDSTROM.



PHOEBE JEWELL.



MARY WELLER.

JUNIOR FOUR-MINUTE BOARD.

There was a junior four-minute board, consisting of high-school students who qualified, in a classroom test, for outside speaking. Students serving in this capacity for Big Horn County were as follows: Phoebe Jewell, Harold Lindstrom and Mary Weller. By enlisting the support of the school children and students the sale of Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds was enhanced.

BOY SCOUTS.

Rev. I. L. Cory was scout master for the boy scouts in Big Horn County during the war. Through their efforts the children of the county were encouraged to buy War Savings Stamps, and otherwise work for victory and world reconstruction.



HARRIET THEATER, HARDIN, MONTANA

This theater, owned by Edward Lawlor and managed by W. G. Hoerr, was placed at the disposal of the Government during the war. Here were delivered practically all the Four-Minute speeches.

Life Before.

Come, comrade, let us not
Sit brooding here,
The day was weary, hot,
With new endeavors fraught
That strange appear
To men like you and me
Who used to be
The masters of our ways
But those too careless days
Were bound to flee.

We woke when we desired,
And slept at will;
When appetite was fired,
Artistic whim inspired,
We had our fill,
We spoke the word we chose,
Or silent fell;
Perhaps our schemes were those
Which pettiness disclose—
But time will tell.

If we were centered then
In self the most,
The camp will make us men
Or less contracted ken,
For here we're lost,
If we were cowardly
Of sacrifice,
This discipline will be
Enough to set us free
From such a vice

If we were lovers then—
Or being loved,
Our spirits now will dare
Unhopingly to care;
Good fate removed
Temptation to impat
That we might gain
This new love is a smart
That purges the heart,
So bless the pain

If there we craved the things
Worth while, indeed,
And laughed at will of kings,
And chose free fancyings
Before a creed,—
Can sleeping in a tent
That choice destroy,
Or marching circumsent
Our secret sweet ascent
To moods of joy?

What matter that our lot
Compels the use
Of bayonet and shot?
The soul of us is not
Exposed to rise
On harmful enemy
But self alone,
No fear for you and me
If we go Over, we
Will not be gone!

Adventure lies ahead,
Come, comrade, on!
The world we knew is dead,
And should we find, instead,
Some sunny dawn,
Another, brighter yet,
Somewhere, somewhere,
Think you we shall regret,
Or lessons learned forget?
Ne'er, comrade, ne'er!

Camp, Fremont, Calif., 1918

WAR CHRONOLOGY

Chief Events from Beginning to the Signing of the Armistice 1918

1914

- June 28—Murder at Sarajevo of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
 July 23—Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia.
 July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
 July 31—General mobilization in Russia. "State of war" declared in Germany.
 Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Luxembourg.
 Aug. 2—German ultimatum to Belgium, demanding a free passage for her troops across Belgium.
 Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.
 Aug. 4—Great Britain's ultimatum to Germany demanding assurance that neutrality of Belgium would be respected. War declared by Great Britain on Germany.
 Aug. 4—President Wilson proclaimed neutrality of United States.
 Aug. 4-26—Belgium overrun; Liege occupied (Aug. 9); Brussels (Aug. 20); Namur (Aug. 24).
 Aug. 6—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.
 Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
 Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.
 Aug. 16—British expeditionary force landed in France.
 Aug. 18—Russia completes mobilization and invades East Prussia.
 Aug. 21-23—Battle of Mons Charleroi. Dogged retreat of French and British in the face of the German invasion.
 Aug. 23—Tsingtau bombarded by Japanese.
 Aug. 25-Dec. 15—Russians overrun Galicia, Lemberg taken (Sept. 2); Przemyśl first attacked (Sept. 16); siege broken (Oct. 12-Nov. 12). Fall of Przemyśl (March 17, 1915). Dec. 4, Russians 3½ miles from Cracow.
 Aug. 26—Germans destroyed Louvain.
 —Allies conquer Togoland, in Africa.
 —Russians severely defeated at Battle of Tannenberg, in East Prussia.
 Aug. 28—British naval victory in Helgoland Bight.
 Aug. 31—Allies line along the Seine, Marne and Meuse Rivers.
 —Name St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd by Russian decree.
 Sept. 3—French Government removed (temporarily) from Paris to Bordeaux.
 Sept. 5—Great Britain, France and Russia sign a treaty not to make peace separately.
 Sept. 6-10—Battle of the Marne. Germans reach the extreme point of their advance; driven back by the French from the Marne to the River Aisne. The battle line then remained practically stationary for three years (front of 200 miles).
 Sept. 7—Germans take Mauthagen.
 Sept. 11—An Austrian expedition captures New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago Protectorate.
 Sept. 16—Russians, under Gen. Rennenkampf, driven from East Prussia.
 Sept. 22—Three British armored cruisers sunk by a submarine.
 Sept. 27—Successful invasion of German Southwest Africa by Gen. Botha.
 Oct. 9—Germans occupy Antwerp.
 Oct. 13—Belgian Government withdraws to Le Havre, in France. Germans occupy Ghent.
 Oct. 16-28—Battle of the Yser, in Flanders. Belgians and French halt German advance.

- Oct. 17-Nov. 17—French, Belgians and British repulse German drive in first battle of Ypres, saving Channel ports (decisive day of battle, Oct. 31).
Oct. 21—The sale of alcohol forbidden in Russia until the end of the war.
Oct. 21-28—German armies driven back in Poland.
Oct. 28—De Wet's Rebellion in South Africa.
Nov. 1—German naval victory in the Pacific, off the coast of Chili.
Nov. 3—German naval raid into English waters.
Nov. 5—Great Britain declared war on Turkey; Cyprus annexed.
Nov. 7—Fall of Tsingtau to the Japanese.
Nov. 10-Dec. 14—Austrian invasion of Serbia (Belgrade taken Dec. 2, recaptured by Serbians Dec. 14).
Nov. 10—German cruiser Emden caught and destroyed at Cocos Island.
Nov. 15—Proclamation by the President of the United States of neutrality of the Panama Canal Zone.
Nov. 21—Basra, on Persian Gulf, occupied by British.
Dec. 8—British naval victory off the Falkland Islands.
—South African rebellion collapses.
Dec. 9—French Government returned to Paris.
Dec. 16—German warships bombarded West Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby.
Dec. 17—Egypt proclaimed a British Protectorate, and a new ruler appointed with title of Sultan.
Dec. 24—First German air raid on England.

1915

- Jan. 1-Feb. 15—Russians attempt to cross the Carpathians.
Jan. 7—The sale of absinthe forbidden in France for the duration of the war.
Jan. 20—American neutrality explained and defended by Secretary of State Bryan.
Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea off Dogger bank.
Jan. 25—Second Russian invasion of East Prussia.
Jan. 28—American merchantman William P. Frye sunk by German cruiser Prinz Ritel Friedrich.
Feb. 4—Germany's proclamation of "war zone" around the British Isles after Feb. 18.
Feb. 10—United States note holding German Government to a "strict accountability" if any merchant vessel of the United States is destroyed or any American citizens lose their lives.
Feb. 16—Germany's reply stating "war-zone" act is an act of self-defense against illegal methods employed by Great Britain in preventing commerce between Germany and neutral countries.
Feb. 18—German official "blockade" of Great Britain commenced. German submarines begin campaign of "piracy and pillage."
Feb. 19—Anglo-French squadron bombards Dardanelles.
Feb. 20—United States sends identical note to Great Britain and Germany suggesting an agreement between these two powers respecting the conduct of naval warfare.
Feb. 23—Germany's reply to identical note.
March 1—Announcement of British "blockade" of "Germany in Council" issued to prevent commerce between Germany and neutral countries from reaching or leaving Germany.
March 10—British capture Neuf Chatel.
March 17—Russians captured Plevna, a strategic stronghold and their hold on the greater part of Bulgaria.
March 28—British steam liner *Lucania* sunk by submarine and sunk *Ottawa*, *Albatross*, *Albatross*.

- April 2—Russians fighting in the Carpathians.
- April 8—Steamer Harpalycce, in service of American Commission for Aid of Belgium, torpedoed; 15 lives lost.
- April 17-May 17—Second Battle of Ypres. British captured Hill 60 (April 19); (April 23); Germans advanced toward Yser Canal. Asphyxiating gas employed by the Germans. Failure of Germany to break through the British lines.
- April 22—German Embassy sends out a warning against embarkation on vessels belonging to Great Britain.
- April 26—Allied troops land on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
- April 28—American vessel Cushing attacked by German aeroplane.
- April 30—Germans invade the Baltic Provinces of Russia.
- May 1—American steamship Gulfight sunk by German submarine; 2 Americans lost. Warning of German Embassy published in daily papers. Lusitania sails at 12:30 noon.
- May 2—Russians forced by the combined Germans and Austrians to retire from their positions in the Carpathians. (Battle of the Dunajec.)
- May 7—Cunard Line steamship Lusitania sunk by German submarine (1,554 lives lost, 114 being Americans).
- May 8—Germans occupy Libau, Russian port on the Baltic.
- May 9-June—Battle of Artois, or Festubert (near La Bassée).
- May 10—Message of sympathy from Germany on loss of American lives by sinking of Lusitania.
- May 12—South African troops, under Gen. Botha, occupy capital of German Southwest Africa.
- May 14—American note protests against submarine policy culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania.
- May 23—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.
- May 25—Coalition Cabinet formed in Great Britain; Asquith continues to be Prime Minister.
- American steamship Nebraska attacked by submarine.
- May 28—Germany's answer to American note of May 12.
- June 1—Supplementary note from Germany in regard to the Gulfight and Cushing.
- June 4—Przemysl retaken by Germans and Austrians.
- June 8—Resignation of William J. Bryan, Secretary of State.
- June 9—Montefalcone occupied by Italians, severing one of two railway lines to Trieste.
- United States sends second note on Lusitania case.
- June 22—The Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.
- July 2—Naval action between Russian and German warships in the Baltic.
- July 8—Germany sends reply to note of June 9 and pledges safety to United States vessels in war zone under specified conditions.
- July 15—Germany sends memorandum acknowledging submarine attack on Nebraska and expresses regret.
- Conquest of German Southwest Africa completed.
- July 21—Third American note on Lusitania case declares Germany's communication of July 8 "very unsatisfactory."
- July 12-Sept. 18—German conquest of Russian Poland. Germans capture Lubin (July 31), Warsaw (Aug. 4), Ivangorod (Aug. 5), Kovno (Aug. 17), Nowogeorgiewsk (Aug. 19), Brest-Litovsk (Aug. 25), Vilna (Sept. 18).
- July 25—American steamship Leelanaw sunk by submarine; carrying contraband; no lives lost.
- Aug. 4—Capture of Warsaw by Germans.
- Aug. 15—National registration in Great Britain.
- Aug. 19—White Star liner Arabic sunk by submarine; 16 victims, 2 Americans.
- Aug. 20—Italy declared war on Turkey.
- Aug. 24—German Ambassador sends note in regard to Arabic. Loss of American lives contrary to intention of the German Government and is deeply regretted.
- Sept. 1—Letter from Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing giving assurance that German submarines will sink no more liners without warning.
- Indorsed by the German Foreign Office (Sept. 14).
- Sept. 4—Allan liner Hesperian sunk by German submarine; 26 lives lost, 1 American.
- Sept. 7—German Government sends report on the sinking of the Arabic.
- Sept. 8—United States demands recall of Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Dr. Dmmla.
- Sept. 14—United States sends summary of evidence in regard to Arabic.
- Sept. 18—Fall of Vilna; end of Russian retreat.
- Sept. 25-Oct.—French offensive in Champagne fails to break through German lines.
- Sept. 27—British progress in the neighborhood of Loos.
- Oct. 4—Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.
- Oct. 5—Allied forces land at Salonica, at the invitation of the Greek Government.
- Oct. 5—German Government regrets and disavows sinking of Arabic and is prepared to pay indemnities.
- Oct. 6-Dec. 2—Austro-German-Bulgarian conquest of Serbia. Fall of Nish (Nov. 5), of Prizrend (Nov. 30), of Monastir (Dec. 2).
- Oct. 14—Great Britain declared war against Bulgaria.
- Oct. 20—German note on the evidence in the Arabic case.
- Nov. 10—Russian forces advance on Teheran as a result of pro-German activities in Persia.
- Dec. 1—British, under Gen. Townshend, forced to retreat from Ctesiphon to Kut-el-Amara.
- Dec. 4—United States Government demands recall of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, German naval attaché, and Capt. Franz von Papen, military attaché.
- Dec. 6—Germans captured Ipek (Montenegro).
- Dec. 10—Boy-Ed and von Papen recalled.
- Dec. 13—British defeat Arabs on western frontier of Egypt.
- Dec. 15—Sir John French retired from command of the army in France and Flanders, and is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.
- Dec. 17—Russians occupied Hamadan (Persia).
- Dec. 19—The British forces withdrawn from Anzac and Sulva Bay (Gallipoli Peninsula).
- Dec. 26—Russian forces in Persia occupied Kashan.
- Dec. 30—British passenger steamer Persia sunk in Mediterranean, presumably by submarine.

1916

- Jan. 8—Complete evacuation of Gallipoli.
- Jan. 13—Fall of Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.
- Jan. 18—United States Government sets forth a declaration of principles regarding submarine attacks and asks whether the Governments of the Allies would subscribe to such an agreement.
- Jan. 28—Austrians occupy San Giovanni de Medici (Albania).
- Feb. 10—Germany sends memorandum to neutral powers that armed merchant ships will be treated as warships and will be sunk without warning.
- Feb. 15—Secretary Lansing makes statement that by international law commercial vessels have right to carry arms in self-defense.
- Feb. 16—Germany sends note acknowledging her liability in the Lusitania affair.
- Kamerun (Africa) conquered.
- Feb. 21-July—Battle of Verdun. Germans take Fort Douaumont (Feb. 25). Great losses of Germans with little results. Practically all the ground lost was slowly regained by the French in the autumn.
- Feb. 24—President Wilson in letter to Senator Stone refuses to advise American citizens not to travel on armed merchant ships.
- Feb. 27—Russians captured Kermanshah (Persia).

- March 8—German Ambassador communicates memorandum regarding U-boat question, stating it is a new weapon not yet regulated by international law.
- March 8—Germany declares war on Portugal.
- March 19—Russians entered Ispahan (Persia).
- March 24—French steamer *Sussex* is torpedoed without warning; about 80 passengers, including American citizens, are killed or wounded.
- March 25—Department of State issues memorandum in regard to armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas.
- March 27-29—United States Government instructs American Ambassador in Berlin, to inquire into sinking of *Sussex* and other vessels.
- April 10—German Government replies to United States notes of March 27, 28, 29, on the sinking of *Sussex* and other vessels.
- April 17—Russians capture Trebizond.
- April 18—United States delivers what is considered an ultimatum that unless Germany abandons present methods of submarine warfare United States will sever diplomatic relations.
- April 19—President addressed Congress on relations with Germany.
- April 24-May 1—Insurrection in Ireland.
- April 24—Gen. Townshend surrendered to the Turks before Kut-el-Amara.
- May 4—Reply of Germany acknowledges sinking of the *Sussex* and in the main meets demands of the United States.
- May 8—United States Government accepts German position as outlined in note of May 4, but makes it clear that the fulfillment of these conditions cannot depend upon the negotiations between the United States and any other belligerent Government.
- May 16-June 3—Great Austrian attack on the Italians through the Trentino.
- May 19—Russians join British on the Tigris.
- May 24—Military service (conscription) bill becomes law in Great Britain.
- May 27—President in address before League to Enforce Peace says United States is ready to join any practical league for preserving peace and guaranteeing political and territorial integrity of nations.
- May 31—Naval battle off Jutland.
- June 4-30—Russian offensive in Volhynia and Bukovina. Czernovitz taken (June 17); all Bukovina overrun.
- June 5—Lord Kitchener drowned.
- June 21—United States demands apology and reparation from Austria-Hungary for sinking by Austrian submarine of *Petrolite*, an American vessel.
- July 1-Nov.—Battle of the Somme. Combles taken (Sept. 20). Failure of the Allies to break the German lines.
- Aug. 6-Sept.—New Italian offensive drives out Austrians and wins Gorizia (Aug. 9).
- Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany.
- Aug. 27-Jan. 15—Rumania enters war on the side of the Allies and is crushed. (Fall of Bucharest, Dec. 6; Dobruja conquered Jan. 2; Focsani captured Jan. 8.)
- Sept. 7—Senate ratifies purchase of Danish West Indies.
- Oct. 8—German submarine appears off American coast and sinks British passenger steamer *Stephano*.
- Oct. 28—British steamer *Marina* sunk without warning (6 Americans lost).
- Nov. 6—British liner *Arabia* torpedoed and sunk without warning in Mediterranean.
- Nov. 29—United States protests against Belgian deportations.
- Dec. 5-6—Fall of Asquith Ministry; Lloyd George new Prime Minister.
- Dec. 12—German peace offer. Refused (Dec. 30) by Allies as "empty and insincere."
- Dec. 14—British horse transport ship *Russian* sunk in Mediterranean by submarine (17 Americans lost).
- Dec. 20—President Wilson's peace note (dated Dec. 18). Germany replies (Dec. 26). "Entente Allies' reply (Jan. 10) demands "restoration, reparation, indemnities."

1917

- Jan. 10—The Allied Governments state their terms of peace; a separate note from Belgium included.
- Jan. 11—Supplemented German note on views as to settlement of war.
- Jan. 13—Great Britain amplifies reply to President's note of Dec. 18. Favors co-operation to preserve peace.
- Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses the Senate, giving his ideas of steps necessary for world peace.
- Jan. 31—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare in specified zones.
- Feb. 3—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; Bernstorff dismissed.
- Feb. 12—United States replied to Swiss Minister that it will not negotiate with Germany until submarine order is withdrawn.
- Feb. 18—Italians and French join in Albania, cutting off Greece from the Central Powers.
- Feb. 24—Kut-el-Amara taken by British, under Gen. Maude (campaign begun Dec. 13).
- Feb. 26—President Wilson asks authority to arm merchant ships.
- Feb. 28—"Zimmerman note" revealed.
- March 4—Announced that the British had taken over from the French the entire Somme front; British held on west front 100 miles, French 175 miles, Belgians 25 miles.
- March 11—Bagdad captured by British, under Gen. Maude.
- March 11-15—Revolution in Russia, leading to abdication of Czar Nicholas II (March 15). Provisional Government formed by Constitutional Democrats, under Prince Lvoff and M. Mikukoff.
- March 12—United States announced that an armed guard would be placed on all American merchant vessels sailing through the war zone.
- March 17-19—Retirement of Germans to "Hindenburg line." Evacuation of 1,300 square miles of French territory, on front of 100 miles, from Arras to Soissons.
- March 22—United States formally recognized the new Government of Russia set up as a result of the revolution.
- March 26—The United States refused the proposal of Germany to interpret and supplement the Prussian Treaty of 1799.
- March 27—Minister Brand Whitlock and American Relief Commission withdrawn from Belgium.
- April 2—President Wilson asks Congress to declare the existence of a state of war with Germany.
- April 6—United States declares war on Germany.
- April 8—Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with the United States.
- April 9-May 14—British successes in Battle of Arras (Vimy Ridge taken April 9).
- April 16-May 6—French successes in Battle of the Arne between Soissons and Rheims.
- April 20—Turkey severs relations with United States.
- May 4—American destroyers begin co-operation with British Navy in war zone.
- May 15-Sept. 15—Great Italian offensive on Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Capture of Gorizia (Aug. 9). Monte Santo taken Aug. 24. Monte San Gallo, Sept. 14.
- May 15—Gen. Petain succeeds Gen. Nivelle as commander in chief of the French army.
- May 17—Russian Provisional Government reconstituted. Kerensky (former Minister of Justice) becomes Minister of War. Mikukoff resigns.
- May 18—President Wilson and Secretary Servie Act.

- June 3—American mission to Russia lands at Vladivostok ("Root Mission"). Returns to America Aug. 3.
- June 7—British blow up Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, and capture 7,500 German prisoners.
- June 10—Italian offensive on Trentino.
- June 12—King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate.
- June 15—Subscriptions close for First Liberty Loan (\$2,000,000,000 offered; \$3,035,226,850 subscribed).
- June 26—First American troops reach France.
- June 29—Greece enters war against Germany and her allies.
- July 1—Russian Army, led in person by Kerensky, begins a short-line offensive in Galicia, ending in disastrous retreat (July 19-Aug. 3).
- July 4—Resignation of Bethmann-Hollweg as German Chancellor. Dr. George Michaelis, Chancellor (July 14).
- July 20—Drawing at Washington of names for first army under selective service.
- July 20—Kerensky becomes Premier on resignation of Prince Lvoff.
- July 30—Mutiny in German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. Second mutiny, Sept. 2.
- July 31-Nov.—Battle of Flanders (Passchendaele Ridge): British successes.
- Aug. 10—Food and Fuel Control Bill passed.
- Aug. 15—Peace proposals of Pope Benedict revealed (dated Aug. 1). United States replies, Aug. 27; Germany and Austria, Sept. 21; supplementary German reply, Sept. 26.
- Aug. 15—Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.
- Aug. 19—New Italian drive on the Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Monte Santo captured (Aug. 24).
- Aug. 20-24—French attacks at Verdun recapture high ground lost in 1916.
- Sept. 3—Riga captured by Germans.
- Sept. 8—Luxburg despatches ("spürlos versenkt") revealed by United States.
- Sept. 10-13—Attempted coup d'état of Gen. Korniloff.
- Sept. 15—Russia proclaimed a republic.
- Oct. 12—Germans occupy Oesel and Dago Islands (Gulf of Riga).
- Oct. 17—Russians defeated in a naval engagement in the Gulf of Riga.
- Oct. 24-Dec.—Great German-Austrian counter drive into Italy. Italian line shifted to Piave River, Asiago Plateau, and Brenta River.
- Oct. 24-26—French drive north of the Aisne wins important positions, including Malmaison Fort.
- Oct. 26—Brazil declares war on Germany.
- Oct. 27—Second Liberty Loan closed (\$3,000,000,000 offered; \$4,617,522,300 subscribed).
- Oct. 30—Count von Hertling succeeds Michaelis as German Chancellor.
- Nov. 2—Germans retreat from the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne.
- Nov. 3—First clash of Americans with German soldiers.
- Nov. 7—Overthrow of Kerensky and Provisional Government of Russia by the Bolsheviks.
- Nov. 13—Clémenceau succeeds Ribot as French Premier.
- Nov. 18—British forces in Palestine take Jaffa.
- Nov. 22-Dec. 13—Battle of Cambrai. Successful surprise attack near Cambrai by British, under Gen. Byng, on Nov. 22 (employs "tanks" to break down wire entanglements in place of the usual artillery preparations). Bordon Wood, dominating Cambrai, taken Nov. 26. Surprise counter attack by Germans, Dec. 2, compels British to give up fourth of ground gained. German attacks on Dec. 13 partly successful.
- Nov. 29—First plenary session of the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris. Sixteen nations represented. Col. E. M. House, Chairman of American delegation.
- Dec. 5—President Wilson, in message to Congress, advises war on Austria.
- Dec. 6—United States destroyer Jacob Jones sunk by submarine, with loss of over 60 American men.
- Explosion of munitions vessel wrecks Halifax.
- Dec. 6-9—Armed revolt overthrows pro-Ally Administration in Portugal.
- Dec. 7—United States declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- Dec. 9—Jerusalem captured by British force advancing from Egypt.
- Dec. 10—Gens. Kaledines and Korniloff declared by the Bolshevik Government to be leading a Cossack revolt.
- Dec. 13—Berlin announces armistice negotiations with Russia begin Dec. 14.
- German aerial bombs kill several United States railway engineers, and two engineers die from gunshot wounds.
- Chinese troops arrive at Harbin, Manchuria, oust Russians and prevent Bolsheviks gaining control of city.
- Dec. 14—Austro-German forces on Italian front win a sector.
- Premier Lloyd George in speech to lawyers at Gray's Inn declares England in accord with President Wilson's statement of war aims.
- Cuban Senate declares state of war with Austria-Hungary.
- Dec. 15—Inter-Allied Economic Council, Great Britain France and Italy represented, organizes in London, elects Assistant Secretary of United States Treasury Oscar T. Crosby, President.
- Armistice agreement between Bolshevik Government and Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk.
- Dec. 16—Explosion in Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen kills and injures many.
- Zeppelin bomb factory near Kiel is destroyed by explosion.
- Dec. 17—German raid in North Sea destroys convoyed merchant fleet (1 British, 5 neutral ships), a British destroyer and 4 armed trawlers; a cruiser squadron picks up survivors.
- United States submarine F-3 rams and sinks United States submarine F-1, in American waters (19 lives lost).
- Dec. 18—Sixteen to twenty large German Gothas raid London, kill 10, injure 70; two of the raiders are brought down.
- Dec. 19—British Admiralty reports past week's U boat losses—17 merchantmen (14 over 1,600 tons), 1 fishing vessel.
- Official report received in Washington, D. C., from France, says the Turks sent to Berlin the monstrosity of brilliants, and carried off the treasure of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, before surrendering Jerusalem.
- Dec. 20—Germans claim 8,390 prisoners on Italian front since Dec. 11.
- Premier Lloyd George addresses House of Commons on Britain's peace terms.
- Dec. 22—British armed steamship Stephen Furness is sunk in Irish Channel by German submarine.
- At Essen, Germany, explosion in electric power station in Krupp plant causes a 23-hour fire.
- Three British destroyers are sunk off Dutch coast by mines or torpedoes; 193 lives lost.
- Dec. 23—Gen. Guillaumat succeeds Sarraï as Commander in Chief of Allied forces at Salonica.
- Dec. 24—Germans break through Italian positions in Asiago sector but are stopped by counter attacks near Buso Monte Salbella.
- British airmen bomb Mannheim on the Rhine.
- Dec. 25—Berlin reports capture on Italian front of Col del Rosso and 9,000 prisoners.
- France and Germany agree through Swiss Government for exchange of prisoners of 48 years or over, officers to be interned in Switzerland.

Dec. 26—At Harbin, Manchuria, Russian Maximalist troops surrender to Chinese, after a fight.
 —Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, succeeding Sir John R. Jellicoe.
 Dec. 27—Turkish army defeated by British in attempt to retake Jerusalem.
 Dec. 28—Three British torpedo boat destroyers sunk either by mines or torpedoes off coast of Holland; 13 officers, 180 men lost.
 Dec. 30—Fighting renewed on Cambrai front.
 —Gen. Allenby's forces occupy Birch, 8½ miles north of Jerusalem.
 —In Monte Tomba sector, Italy, French forces pierce German lines, capture 1,400 prisoners, 60 machine guns, 7 cannon and large quantity of other war material.
 —British transport torpedoed in Eastern Mediterranean; loss 800; British destroyer picking up survivors also sunk.
 Dec. 31—Mercantile fleet auxiliary O-manich sunk by a mine.
 —British Food Controller, Baron Rhondla, orders rationing of sugar—½ pound per capita, per week, obtained by card.

1918

Jan. 2—Between Lens and St. Quentin German raids on British lines repulsed with heavy enemy losses.
 —Austro-German invaders defeated in thrust at Venice.
 —Five enemy airplanes are brought down on Italian front.
 —Germany demands of Russia, Poland, Courland, Estonia and Lithuania.
 —Alexandrovsk occupied by Cossacks without resistance.
 —Marie Corelli, novelist, fined by British Food Controller for having too much sugar.
 Jan. 4—Lieut. "Hobey" Baker, former Princeton football captain, brings down German airplane in his first war flight.
 Jan. 5—In speech to trades unions Lloyd George sets forth Great Britain's war aims.
 Jan. 7—In mutiny at Kiel, German naval base submarine crews kill 38 of their officers.
 —British patrol boats capture 2 German submarines off Canary Islands.
 —Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, appointed British High Commissioner to United States.
 —British War Office states captures and losses during 1917: captures, prisoners on all fronts, 111,541; guns, 784; losses, prisoners, 28,379; guns, 166.
 Jan. 8—Italian Government prohibits making and sale of cake, confectionery and pastry.
 Jan. 9—British destroyer Raccoon strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost, with crew of 105.
 —British hospital ship Kewa torpedoed in British Channel; three of crew missing; wounded soldiers safely landed.
 —British Admiralty reports for past week—arrivals, 2,087; sailings, 2,214; merchantmen sunk, 21 (18 over 1,000 tons); 4 fishing vessels.
 Jan. 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers lost on Scotch coast, but one man saved.
 —United States steamship Nyanza sinks a German submarine.
 Jan. 13—Italian airmen drop 2 tons of explosives on storerooms and encampments at Primalano, an important railway station.
 —French War Minister puts postal and telegraph service under military control.
 —Premier Clemenceau orders arrest in Paris of former Premier Caillaux on charge of treason.
 Jan. 14—British airplanes drop bombs on steel works at Thionville, between Luxembourg and Metz, and on two large railway junctions near Metz.

—Germans bombard Yarmouth, killing 3.
 —Attempt is made to shoot Russian Premier Lenine.
 Jan. 18—Prussian Chamber of Lords reaffirms exclusive right of German Emperor to make war or peace.
 —Premier Lloyd George addressing Trades Union Conference, declares "We must either go on or go under."
 Jan. 20—British Admiralty announces sinking in action at entrance to Dardanelles Turkish cruiser Midulla, formerly the German Breslau, and beaching the Sultan Yavuz Selim, formerly German Goeben; the British losing monitor Raglan and small monitor M-28; British lose 178 men; Turks, 198.
 —Ostend bombarded by Allied naval forces.
 Jan. 21—On French front Allied airplanes bomb Courtrai, Roulers and Rumbecq, and raiding into Germany, bomb steel works at Thionville and railway sidings at Bernstoff and Arnauville.
 —Armed boarding steamer Louvain sunk in Mediterranean; 217 lost.
 —Sir Edward Carson, Minister without portfolio, resigns from British War Cabinet.
 —Petrograd reports murders of A. I. Shingareff and Prof. F. F. Kokoshkine, Kerensky Minister of Finance and State Comptroller.
 —Washington reports abandonment of Gen. von Falkenhayn's plan to reorganize Turkish army because of desertion of 160,000 Turkish troops between Constantinople and Palestine.
 —Gen. Sztetzair Boroevic, a Slav, succeeds Archduke Charles as commander of Austrian forces on Italian front.
 Jan. 22—Baron Rhondla, British Food Controller, decrees Tuesdays and Fridays to be meatless days in London district; Wednesdays and Fridays in other parts of kingdom.
 Jan. 23—Germans gain footing east of Niemport, but are expelled in counter attack.
 Jan. 24—On Monte Tomba front Germans move defense lines back from Piave River westward to Monte Spioncia.
 —British airmen raid railway stations at Courtrai and Ledeghem, Belgium, and at Donai, France; Mannheim on the Rhine, steel works at Thionville, railway stations at Saarbrücken and Oberbiling; 7 German machines are brought down, 5 driven out of control.
 Jan. 25—Count von Hertling discusses President Wilson's programme of war and peace in Reichstag, and outlines Germany's peace terms.
 —In address to Foreign Affairs, Committee of Reichsrat, Count Czernin, Foreign Minister, outlines Austro-Hungarian proposals.
 Jan. 26—In past week British lose 9 ships of over 1,600 tons by submarines.
 —Austrian airmen bomb Treviso and Mestre, 2 Americans killed.
 —Germans claim to have downed 25 Allied machines by gunfire in 4 days.
 —Emperor Charles, as King of Hungary, accepts resignation of Hungarian cabinet and directs Premier Dr. Wekerle to form a new one.
 Jan. 27—Commander Andania torpedoed off the Ulster coast.
 Jan. 28—In Italian offensive east of Asiago (Plautum) Italian forces capture Col del Rosso and Col d'Echele, and 1,500 prisoners.
 —The Irish steamship Cork sunk by torpedo; 12 lost.
 —Rumanians capture Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia.
 —French Chamber of Deputies decrees a per diem bread ration of 200 grams (about 11 ounce).
 Jan. 29—Italians break German lines east of Asiago Plateau and disperse reinforcements; take Monte di Val Bellu, 2,600 prisoners, 100 machine guns.
 —Allied aviators attack Zeppelins.
 —German airplanes land in London, kill 37, maim 169.
 Jan. 30—British line of communication in Palestine.

- Jan. 30.—Armed escort vessel Mechanician torpedoed in English Channel, 13 men lost.
- Germans make air raid on Paris, kill 30, injure 100.
- Since launching of unrestricted submarine warfare, on Feb. 1, 1917, 69 United States ships (171,061 gross tons) have been sunk by submarines, mines and raiders; 300 persons drowned; 107 German and Austrian ships (586,494 gross tons) in United States ports have been seized; 426 vessels (2,000,000 tons) requisitioned by Shipping Board. Great Britain lost from Jan. 1, 1917, to Jan. 26, 1918, 1,169 ships. Total tonnage lost by Allies and neutrals in same period, 6,617,000.
- London reports strikes in Berlin and incendiary fires in Vienna.
- Jan. 31.—It is for the first time announced that United States troops are occupying first line trenches. Germans raid American line, kill 2, wound 4, 1 missing.
- British penetrate Mukhmas in Palestine.
- Feb. 1.—War Trade Board's regulations to prevent goods leaving United States in neutral bottoms and to make it impossible for ships to supply submarines go into effect.
- Major Gen. Peyton C. March made Chief of General Staff. Italians advance to head of Melago Valley. Rumanians occupy Kishineff. Bolsheviks seize Rumanian ships in Black Sea; capture Odessa and Oranburg. Tartars in Bakhchisarai announce establishment of Crimean Republic.
- Feb. 2.—Germans repulsed at Monte di Val Bella.
- Feb. 3.—Germans bombard Lorraine sector; kill 2 Americans; wound 9.
- Feb. 4.—Trial begun at Paris of Bolo Pasha for treason. Emperor Charles of Austria names Gens. von Boehm-Ermolli and Boroevich Field Marshals. Canadian Fuel Controller orders factories to suspend work Feb. 9, 10 and 11, and closes golf, yacht, canoe, hunt and country clubs during February and March, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Bolsheviks take Niemi in Minsk. Petrograd Soviet decrees separation of church and state. Tartars occupy Yalta in Taurida, and advance on Sebastopol. Austrian airmen bomb Treviso, wreck church of San Lorenzo; kill 8 citizens.
- Feb. 5.—United States steamer Alamance torpedoed; 6 of crew lost.
- Enemy airplanes bomb Venice, Mestre and Treviso; no casualties. Italians bring down 5 enemy planes.
- United States transport Tuscania torpedoed off Irish coast; loss 101.
- That since beginning of war German U boats had killed 14,120 British non-combatant men, women and children is stated in House of Commons.
- Feb. 6.—Alded naval forces bombard Ostend.
- "Loyal" White Guards of Finland occupy Uleaborg and Tammefors.
- Field Marshal von Mackensen sends ultimatum to Rumanian Government, demanding peace negotiations begin within 4 days; Rumanian Cabinet resigns.
- Italian aviator drops a ton of bombs on hostile aviation grounds at Molta di Livorno.
- Feb. 7.—Spain protests to Germany against the looting and torpedoing of Spanish steamer Giralda Jan. 26.
- Announcement made that steamship service between Asiatic ports of Russia and Constantinople in Black Sea had been resumed Jan. 11, and Russians were supplying Turks with food.
- Swedish steamship Fridland, loaded with grain from United States port, torpedoed; 6 men killed.
- Feb. 8.—White Guards of Finland capture Viborg. Ukrainians claim victory over Bolsheviks at Sarny. M. Mohilovitch named Premier of the Ukraine. Bolsheviks fail in attempt to occupy Kieff. Turkish Foreign Minister Nessimy Bey, addressing Chamber of Deputies, expresses accord with Czernin and Hertling.
- Feb. 9.—Central Powers and Ukraine sign peace treaty. Madrid reports Spanish steamship Sebastian and Italian steamship Duca di Genova torpedoed in Spanish waters. Poles capture Smolensk. Russia declares state of war over and orders demobilization.
- Feb. 11.—West of Brenta River Italians shatter violent Austrian attack.
- Italian torpedo craft enter Buccari Bay and sink at anchor largest Austrian steamer there.
- Feb. 12.—The eighth session of the longest Parliament in modern times opens in London.
- The British Government declines to recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace.
- French air squadrons drop four tons of bombs on railroad stations at Thionville, Conflans, Schenblez and Metz-Salmon.
- Feb. 13.—On western front United States batteries aid in raid in Champagne district.
- Test vote in House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.
- Sinking of Spanish ship Ceferino announced.
- The British Admiralty reports the week's losses by mine or submarine, 19 merchantmen, 13 over 1,000 tons, and 3 fishing craft.
- Rome reports 4 Italian merchantmen of over 1,000 tons sunk in week ending Feb. 9.
- The Norwegian Legation in London reports Norway's loss of tonnage from the beginning of the war to the end of January as 1,050,583 and 883 seamen.
- Feb. 14.—Paris court martial finds Bolo Pasha guilty of treason, sentences him to death, a co-defendant, Filippo Civalle, under arrest in Italy, sentenced to death. Darius Porchere sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.
- Feb. 15.—The President issues proclamation making foreign commerce of United States subject to license control.
- A flotilla of German destroyers in the Straits of Dover sink 8 British patrol boats.
- Germany renews war on Russia.
- Feb. 16.—In battle for Kieff Bolsheviks defeat Ukrainians.
- Sir William Robertson, Chief of British Imperial Staff, resigns and is succeeded by Sir Henry H. Wilson.
- A German submarine bombards Dover, England.
- Feb. 17.—Lord Northcliffe is appointed Director of Propaganda in enemy countries.
- German aviators attack Dover, England and Dunkirk, France.
- Feb. 16, 17 and 18.—German airplanes raid London, but do little damage.
- Feb. 18.—Petrograd despatch announces capture of Kieff by Bolsheviks; casualties, 4,000 killed, 7,000 wounded.
- The Bolsheviks pass decree that on Feb. 14 (old style) Russian calendar shall be made to correspond to English calendar, thus changing from old style to new style.
- Feb. 19.—Lloyd George addresses House of Commons, refers to decision of Supreme War Council at Versailles, and to argument of American delegation for unified leadership.
- Petrograd confirms report of seizure by Swedish forces of Aland Islands, held by Bolshevik troops.
- Feb. 20.—British Admiralty reports for week: Arrivals, 2,322; sailings, 2,393; merchantmen sunk, 15 (12 of more than 1,000 tons); 1 fishing vessel. During the same week, Rome reports 2 steamships of 1,500 tons lost and 1 sailing vessel.
- Feb. 21.—An economic agreement with Spain is signed in Madrid whereby Gen. Pershing gets mules and army blankets in return for cotton and oil.
- London reports German troops advancing into Russia on front extending from shores of Esthonia to southern border of Volhynia; Minsk entered and Rovno taken. Germans said to have captured 9,125 prisoners, 1,353 cannon, 5,000 motor cars, 1,000 railroad cars loaded with grain, airplanes and war material.

- Feb. 21—British troops occupy Jericho, 14 miles from Jerusalem.
- United States steamship *Philadelphian*, with cargo of foodstuffs, sunk by German submarine.
- Feb. 22—United States troops are in the Chemin des Dames sector, the Aisne, France.
- United States War Trade Board secures agreement with Norway's commissioners by which Norway guarantees imports from United States will not reach Germany, and limits its own exports to that country.
- A Berlin despatch says the Ukraine and Germany have signed peace treaty.
- London reports Jericho occupied by British forces with little opposition.
- Five Entente airmen bomb Innsbruck, capital of Austrian Tyrol, hit German Consulate and soldiers' trains.
- British aerial squadron bombard enemy aviation grounds near Oderzo-Portogruare railway on Italian front; bring down 3 enemy planes.
- Feb. 23—The United States and Japanese Embassies and Chinese, Siamese and Brazilian Legations leave Petrograd for Vologda, 270 miles east of Petrograd.
- Madrid reports Spanish steamer *Mar Caspio* sunk by German submarine; crew saved.
- Copenhagen reports capture by a British cruiser of German steamship *Dusseldorf*.
- Edward J. Loughran of New York killed in aerial combat with 4 enemy machines on western front.
- Feb. 24—London despatch says Bolshevik leaders have accepted German peace conditions. Premier Lemke declares Russian Army is demoralized and refuses to fight.
- More troops are sent to Ireland, west and south, to repress outbreaks.
- Feb. 25—In speech to Reichstag Count von Hertling intimates a partial agreement with the four principles of peace enunciated by President Wilson, with reservation that the principles must be recognized by all states and peoples.
- A rationing system goes into effect for meat and butter in London and adjoining districts.
- Feb. 26—Rumania decides to make peace with Central Powers.
- Madrid reports sinking of Spanish steamship *Neguri* by German submarine.
- The British hospital ship *Glenart Castle* torpedoed in Bristol Channel; Red Cross doctors, nurses and orderlies lost; 34 saved out of 200 on board.
- British Air Ministry reports Royal Flying Corps on western front Feb. 15 to 22, brought down 55 enemy planes, drove 120 out of control; 28 Allied machines missing.
- German airmen drop bombs on Venice in night raid, the Royal Palace is struck and three churches damaged, 1 person killed, 15 wounded.
- Feb. 27, Japan proposes joint military operations with Allies in Siberia to save military and other supplies.
- Mr. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, says in House of Commons he is unable to find any basis for peace in Chancellor von Hertling's speech.
- British steamship *Tiberia* sunk by submarine; crew saved.
- London reports losses by mines or submarines for past week, 18 British merchantmen, 44 over 1,000 tons; 7 fishing vessels. In previous week, 15, 12 over 1,000 tons. Week preceding that, 19, 13 over 1,000 tons.
- March 1—Gen. Kaledine and Korniloff defeated by Bolsheviks near Rostov-on-Don.
- British armed mercantile cruiser *Calgarion* torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast, with loss of 2 officers, 46 men.
- Germans reach Dniéper River, 100 miles south of Petrograd, 250 miles north of Kiev.
- German torpedo boat and two mine sweepers sunk by mines off Vinland Island.
- Major Gen. Patton C. March, United States Chief of Staff, arrives at New York from France.
- United States war cost for February \$1,007,815,608 (loans to Allies, \$325,000,000).
- March 2—Kiev, held by Bolsheviks since Feb. 8, occupied by German and Ukrainian troops.
- March 3—By treaty of peace with four Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk, Bolsheviks agree to evacuate Ukraina, Esthonia, and Livonia, Finland, the Åland Islands and Trans-Caucasian districts of Erivan, Karz and Batum.
- Sweden protests against German occupation of Finland.
- Germans claim to have captured in Russian advance 6,800 officers, 57,000 men, 2,100 guns, 5,000 machine guns, 800 locomotives and thousands of motor vehicles and trucks.
- March 4—Germany and Finland sign treaty.
- British, French and Italian Ambassadors in Tokio ask Japan to safeguard Allied interests in Siberia.
- Norwegian steamship *Havna* (1,150 tons) torpedoed by German submarine without warning; 9 die from exposure.
- Washington announces building of \$25,000,000 ordnance base in France.
- March 5—In Lorraine sector United States troops of "Rainbow Division" (New York City) repel German raid and take prisoners.
- Rumania signs preliminary treaty with Central Powers; gives up Dobruia to the Danube; agrees to certain economic measures and trade route to Black Sea.
- March 6—United States troops hold 1½ miles of battle front "somewhere in France."
- British Admiralty reports for past week 18 merchantmen sunk (12, 1,600 tons or over).
- Capt. Sato Yamamoto, Japanese Naval Attaché in Rome, arrives in New York City, reports 15 U boats destroyed in Mediterranean last month by United States, Japanese, British, French and Italian destroyers.
- March 7—German airplanes raid London at night; kill 11, injure 46.
- British Chancellor of Exchequer in House of Commons moves credit of \$1,000,000,000, states that at end of March national debt will be \$29,500,000,000; loans to Allies total \$6,320,000,000.
- March 8—In Ypres Dixmude sector Germans attack on mile front; English counter attack.
- Spanish Cabinet resigns.
- March 9—Germans advance north of Poddlerhoek take 200 yards of trenches; British win back lost ground and repulse raid east of Neuve Chapelle.
- On Lorraine front United States forces bombard and obliterate over a mile of German trenches.
- United States casualty list shows: Killed in action, 19; from gas, 21; in aero accidents, 2; auto accident, 1; of disease, 13; severely wounded, 26; slightly wounded, 36.
- Russian capital moves from Petrograd to Moscow.
- British forces in Palestine advance about a mile and three quarters on 12 mile front.
- Italian aircraft bombard enemy supply station near Oderzo.
- March 10—United States War Department announces presence of Americans on Lorraine front, in Champagne, in Alsace, near Lunaville, and in Artois sector.
- British occupy Hit in Mesopotamia. Turks retreat 22 miles up the Euphrates to Khin Rachidiah. British airplanes bomb retreating Turks.
- Gimelford Castle, British hospital ship sunk by 4 German English Channel; no one lost.
- British airmen bomb Danube at night; 8 killed.
- March 11—United States troops capture 100 miles of front and return without loss.

- Mar. 11—President Wilson sends message to Congress of Soviets, expresses sympathy with Russian people; says United States will take every opportunity to secure for Russia complete sovereignty and independence.
- German air raid on Paris kills 29; 4 German machines are brought down by gun fire; 15 German aviators killed or made prisoner.
- In air fighting 10 German machines brought down on western front, 7 disabled, 2 British machines fail to return.
- French airmen destroy 3 German aircraft, bring down 3 bombing planes, disable 1.
- In air raid on Naples 7 in hospital killed, 9 civilians wounded.
- March 12—Three Zeppelins raid northeast coast of England.
- In Toul sector United States artillery discover and blow to pieces German gas projectors, upsetting plans for gas attack.
- Paris Court of Revision rejects Bolo Pasha's appeal from death sentence.
- German air ships attack Yorkshire coast; no casualties.
- London announces release by German Government from special imprisonment of Aviators Lieut. Scholtz and Woolsey, under threat of reprisal.
- British air raid on Coblenz, Germany, kills 50.
- March 13—German troops enter Odessa and control Black Sea; take 15 Russian warships.
- Dr. Walter T. Scheele, indicted in New York in 1916 for alleged placing of bombs on Allied ships in New York Harbor, arrested in Cuba and deported from Havana in custody of United States detectives.
- London reports unharmed British schooner Nanny Wignall sunk by German submarine off Irish coast.
- British flyers bomb munition works and barracks at Freyburg, Germany, and Bruges docks.
- British Admiralty reports week's losses by mine or submarine: 18 merchantmen (15 of 1,600 tons or over); 1 fishing vessel. Arrivals, 2,046; sailings, 2,062; merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 8.
- Richthofen, German aviator, achieved sixty-fifth victory.
- German aircraft raid London; kill 1 man, 1 woman, 3 children; injure 3 men, 1 woman, 5 children; 6 houses destroyed; 30 damaged.
- German Government announces American property in Germany will be seized in reprisal for seizing of German property in United States.
- Phelps Collins of Detroit, Mich., member of Lafayette Flying Corps, killed in air fight on French front.
- March 14—Gen. Pershing's men make first permanent advance, occupy evacuated trenches northeast of Badonvillers.
- David E. Putnam of Brookline, Mass., of Lafayette Escadrille, attacks 3 enemy airplanes, brings down 1, drives 2 to flight.
- Copenhagen reports sinking of 2 Norwegian steamers, Skrymer (1,475 tons) and Estrella (1,737 tons).
- Germans occupy Abo, on Finland coast, west of Helsingfors.
- March 15—German submarine sinks Danish steamship Randelsberg (1,541 tons) outside of German danger zone.
- Allied airplanes bomb barracks, munition factories and railway station at Zweibrücken; 12 enemy planes brought down; no British machines missing.
- March 16—French raid at Bethincourt Wood on 1,700 yard front to depth of 900 yards; take 160 prisoners, including several officers.
- March 17—Germans announce Entente airmen made 23 attacks on German Rhine towns in February; 12 persons killed; 36 injured; attacks made also on industrial districts in Lorraine, Luxemburg, Saar and Moselle.
- British airmen attack barracks and railway station at Kaiserlautern, Bavaria.
- March 18—Great Britain and United States take over Dutch shipping in United States and British ports.
- Belgians take over Flanders coast sector.
- March 19—French troops penetrate German line near Rheims. Portuguese raid trenches east of Neuve Chapelle, take prisoners and guns. German raids near Fleurbaix and Bois Grenier repulsed. German forces continue advance in Russia, ignoring armistice. The Parliamentary Secretary of War reports in British House of Commons that since October, 1917, British airmen have made 38 raids into German territory, dropping 48 tons of bombs. London despatch says German lost in air fighting: in January, 292 planes; in February, 273; in 17 days of March, 278.
- United States Expeditionary Force casualties to date: Killed in action, 154; killed or prisoner, 1; by accident, 145; disease, 683; lost at sea, 237; suicide, 11; unknown causes, 14; of wounds, 37; executed, 1; civilians, 7; gassed, 6; total deaths, 1,296; wounded, 544; captured, 21; missing, 14.
- United States destroyer Manley collides with British warship in European waters; depth bomb explodes, kills Lieut. Commander Richard M. Elliott, Jr., and 15 enlisted men; Manley reaches port.
- Royal Mail steamer Amazon and Norwegian steamship Stolt-Nielsen, commandeered by the British, are sunk by submarine.
- March 20—To reduce coal consumption President Stanley of Board of Trade announces in House of Commons coal rationing rules—no cooking between 9:30 P. M. and 5 A. M.; no illumination of shop windows; no performances after 10:50, etc.
- French repulse German attacks off Arracourt, in Lorraine and raids northeast of Reimsand, in Souain sector.
- United States guns shell village of Lahayville, causing explosions.
- Northwest of Toul airplane drops balls of liquefied mustard gas on United States line.
- British airmen destroy 28 German machines; 12 of their own missing.
- Steamship Sterling, with cargo of grain for Switzerland, sunk by collision.
- Norwegian sailing vessel Carla sunk by submarine; captain killed and crew lost.
- March 21—Beginning of "Big Drive" on 50-mile front, from Arras to La Fere. On Luneville sector United States artillery fire destroys first and second line positions. Canadians make gas attack between Lens and Hill 70. British monitors bombard Ostend. In Palestine British take Elowsallebeh. German long range gun bombards Paris.
- March 22—Correspondents at the front report 40 German divisions (about 500,000 men) engaged and greatest concentration of artillery in world's history; Germans had 1,000 guns in one small sector (1 for every 12 yards).
- Secretary of War Baker calls on King Albert of Belgium at the front.
- Brussels fined \$500,000 by Germany for recent anti-Flemish agitation.
- German Reichstag adopts war credit of \$3,750,000,000.
- March 23—Germans break British front near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere, pierced second line, between Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Moeuvres.
- British evacuate positions in bend southwest of Cambrai; Germans pierce third British line between Omignon stream and the Somme.
- Berlin announces first stage of battle ended, claims capture of 25,000 prisoners, 400 field guns, 300 machine guns.
- British airplanes raid factories at Mannheim.
- Paris is bombarded by long range "fat Bertha" guns from distance of 75 miles; 10 killed; 15 wounded.
- Gen. Zupelli succeeds Gen. Aldieri as Italian War Minister.

- Mar. 23—Secretary of War Baker guest of Ambassador Page in London.
- March 24—Germans drive British back across the Somme and repulse French and United States reinforcements; capture Peronne, Chauny and Ham, in Forest of St. Gobain.
- Paris is again shelled by "fat Bertha" gun.
- British airmen bomb Cologne and Metz.
- Flanders report that German transport Frankland struck a mine and sank at Noorland, the entire crew, Admiral von Meyer and soldiers all lost.
- March 21 to 24—British airmen bring down 215 enemy machines, losing 31; naval airmen bring down 17, losing 1.
- March 25—The Germans take Bapaume, Nesle, Guiscard, Ballois, Barleux and Etalou. The French take over sector of British battle front south of St. Quentin and around Noyon. French are forced back, but inflict heavy losses in retreating; British counter attack fails. Allied forces lose 45,000 men; 600 guns.
- United States artillery shell St. Bamsant and billets north of Boquettan, opposite Toul sector, with gas.
- London announces United States steamship Chattahoochee (5,988 tons) sunk off English coast; crew of 74 saved. Long range bombardment of Paris resumed. British positions in Palestine extended 9 miles toward Es Salt. Secretary of War Baker presented to King George at Buckingham Palace.
- March 26—Battle continues on whole front south of Somme; Germans are checked west of Roye and Noyon. South of Peronne Gen. von Hofacker crosses the Somme; takes heights of Maissonette and villages of Blache and Belleaux; Etalou is taken from the French and English. In Toul sector United States troops drive Germans out of Richecourt. British retreat on a wide front; Germans under von Below and von der Marwitz take Richecourt, Bieville, Grevillers, Irlis and Miramont, crossing the Ancre River. The British defeat Turks in Mesopotamia, capture 5,000 prisoners, 14 guns, 50 machine guns, stores of munitions and supplies. United States casualty list to date: Dead 1,384; wounded, 706; captured, 22; missing, 37.
- March 27—Major Gen. Pershing offers all United States forces for service wherever needed.
- Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.
- The Germans gain foothold in Ablainville and in Albert; British recapture Morlinecourt and Chipilly, and advance line to Proyart; Germans make slight advance east of Montdidier; are checked in regions of Lassigny and Noyon.
- Odessa reported captured by Soviet and Ukrainian troops.
- British Admiralty reports week's losses: 28 merchantmen (16 over 1,600 tons); 1 fishing vessel; French lose 1 over 1,600 tons; Italy loses 3 over 1,500 tons.
- March 28—Heavy fighting along 55 mile front from the southeast of Somme to northeast of Arras. German drive checked; in counter attacks French drive Germans out of villages of Courtemanche, Nesle-St. Georges, and Assainvillers; in some places from Gayville to Boyelles Germans make slight advances, take Monthliser and push line to Pierrepont.
- British airmen bring down 24 German machines, disable 7, and 2 balloons; bomb Bapaume, Bray and Peronne; 19 British machines are missing after aero fighting and 4 after night bombing.
- French airmen (27th-28th) drop 18 tons projectiles in regions of Guiscard and Ham; pursuit squadrons bring down 17 German planes and set fire to 2 captive balloons.
- Entire Turkish force in area of Hlu, in Mesopotamia, is captured or destroyed, 3,000 prisoners taken (including German officers); 10 guns, 2,000 rifles, many machine guns, 600 animals. British forces cross the River Jordan.
- A squad of police rounding up deserters in Quebec, Canada, is attacked by a crowd of citizens.
- March 29—The French General, Ferdinand Foch, chosen Commander in Chief of all Allied forces in France (British, French, American, Italian, Belgian and Portuguese).
- Ninth day of "Big Drive," which is halted; British are pressed back to a line running west of Hamel, Marcelcave and Dunain; Franco-British troops hold line along Ayre, and in front of Neuville-sur-Bernard, Mezieres, Marcelcave and Hamel.
- Germans claim to have taken 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns. British bring down 9 hostile airplanes; drive 2 out of control. Two British machines missing.
- The German long range gun kills 75 worshippers at Good Friday services in a Paris church and wounds 90.
- The President orders temporary suspension of food shipment, except for military supplies, and concentration on sending of troops.
- March 30—Fighting is resumed on 70 miles of front. British hold their position. The French report severe fighting on 40-mile front, Moreuil to Lassigny; villages in region of Orville, Plemont and Plessier de Roye change hands several times; Germans claim progress between the Somme and the Oise. They capture Beaumont and Mezieres.
- Long range gun again bombards Paris, killing 8 (4 women); wounding 37 (9 women, 7 children).
- During the week German submarines sink 3 Italian steamships, of more than 1,500 tons; 10 small sailing vessels.
- March 31—British regain village of Denain; Canadian cavalry and infantry recapture Moreuil.
- Since British flying corps arrived in Italy it has brought down 83 Austrian and German planes and lost 10.
- The Germans continue to advance in the Ukraine. Capture Poltava and set it on fire.
- British steamship Conargo is torpedoed in the Irish Sea and a Greek steamship is sunk by gun fire; 50 men are missing from the two.
- Danish steamship Indian is sunk by a German submarine about 150 miles north of Azores; captain and 28 officers and men lost; 9 saved.
- March 31 and April 1—Allied aero squadron throw 13 tons of bombs on railways and encampments at Ham, Chauny and Noyon.
- April 1—On western front Allies hold their ground, and at some points advance; recapture Hangard-en-Santerre. Germans capture heights north of Moreuil.
- In Mesopotamia British advance 73 miles beyond Anah and threaten Aleppo.
- French estimate German losses during 11-day offensive at 275,000 to 300,000.
- Long distance bombardment of Paris continues; 4 killed; 9 injured.
- British Admiralty announces loss of Titlonthus by submarine, with 4 crew.
- In draft riot in Quebec 4 civilians are killed and a number of soldiers wounded.
- In London no hot meals are served between 9:30 P. M. and 5 A. M.; and theatres close at 10:30 P. M.
- April 2—Between the Ayre and the Luce the Allies captured 50 prisoners and 13 machine guns; near Helanterre, 73 prisoners, 3 machine guns; prisoners are also taken at Ran de Sapt and in raid on Colombier trench. United States troops on Meuse heights, south of Verdun, are attacked with gas and high explosive shells. Gen. Pershing reports United States casualties: killed by accident, 1; of disease, 4; wounded, 2; various causes, 2; wounded, 1; lost and killed in action, 184; killed or prisoners, 1; lost and killed, 1; lost, 294; lost at sea, 2; lost of wounds, 52; various causes, 29. A Turkish Aero Squadron commander of Batumi, Kars and Ardahan, killed in action. United States German prisoners report the following as one of the

- long range guns bombarding Paris, killing 5 of the gun crew. Count Cernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, discusses the 14 points laid down by President Wilson in Feb. 11 address, approves of them as a basis of peace, but doubts if Allies will accept them.
- April 3—Alette is taken by the Allies; 192 prisoners captured, including 6 officers. British raid northeast of Loos and Pœlcapelle.
- April 3—British airmen down 9 German machines, drive 3 out of control, destroy 1 balloon, losing 5. British Admiralty reports losses for past week: 13 merchantmen over 1,000 tons; 5 fishing vessels; arrivals 2,416; sailings, 2,479.
- White Guards capture eastern part of Tammerfors, Finland, and 1,000 prisoners.
- War Council at Washington, D. C., announces that all available shipping will be used to rush troops to France.
- 40,000 German troops land at Hangö, Finland.
- Capt. James Byford McCudden, British airman, age 23, wins the Victoria Cross. Has been awarded Distinguished Service Order, Croix de Guerre, Military Cross and Military Medal; has encountered 54 enemy planes.
- April 4—King Albert confers upon Gen. Pershing Belgian Grand Cross of Order of Leopold.
- Kaiser Wilhelm confers upon Baron von Richthofen Order of Red Eagle with Crown and Swords for 75 victories.
- Ten German attacks at junction of French and British Armies on the Somme; German forces make slight advance, occupying villages of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel.
- United States troops now occupy Meuse heights, south of Verdun.
- Amsterdam despatch says Allied raid on Coblenz killed 26, wounded 100; that on Treves killed 60, and on Cologne struck a troop train.
- Moscow despatch reports Erzerum captured by Armenians from Turks.
- April 5—French improve position in region of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel and in Cantigny; Germans occupy village of Dernacourt, reach Albert-Amiens railway, but are driven back.
- Germans claim to have taken between March 21 and 29, 51,218 prisoners; total up to present, 90,000; 1,500 guns; the Allies deny these figures.
- Japanese and British forces land at Vladivostok.
- Canal Line freighter Valeria (5,865 tons) reported torpedoed.
- United States Army at end of the first year of the war totals more than 1,500,000 men.
- April 6—Germans strike east and south of Chauny, gain foothold at Albécourt, and Barisis; suffer severe losses; take Pierremande and Folembray.
- The Belgian relief ship *Ministre de Smet de Naeyer* (2,712 tons) is sunk by a mine in the North Sea; 12 drowned; 17 saved.
- The President at Liberty Loan meeting in Baltimore condemns German treaties forced on Russia and Roumania and says Germany's challenge will be met with "force to the utmost."
- Long distance bombardment of Paris.
- April 7—British retake Aveluy Wood and repel attack opposite Albert and south of Hebuterne; the suburbs of Chauny and French and British positions near Amigny are taken by German forces under Gen. von Boehm, with 1,400 prisoners.
- Germans bombard Rheims.
- United States troops in Toul sector repel two German raids. Turks take Ardahan from Armenians; Constantinople reports Turkish troops advancing over wide area in the Caucasus.
- April 8—Germans drive French back to the west bank of Ailette, take Verneuil and heights east of Cony-le-Chateau. British make slight advance on south bank of Somme; lines around Bincquoy are heavily shelled.
- Belgian relief ship *Flanders* sunk by mine.
- Germany sends ultimatum, demanding the removal or disarmament of all Russian warships in Finnish waters by April 12.
- Brig. Gen. C. C. Williams ordered to Washington to relieve Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, who goes to France as ordnance officer with Gen. Pershing.
- April 9—Germans drive in line held by British and Portuguese 4½ miles on 11-mile front, from Givenchy to La Bassée capture Richebourg-St. Vaast and Laventie; British repel attacks at Givenchy and Fleurbaix.
- Man-Power Bill, including a provision for conscription in Ireland, is introduced in the House of Commons.
- April 10—Germans cross the Lys between Armentières and Estaires; British are forced back north and south of Armentières; French repulse Germans in Hangard.
- April 10—British and Portuguese, on line from La Bassée Canal to Armentières, are forced back six miles; at Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, British retire 2 miles. In counter attack on Givenchy, British take 750 prisoners.
- The village of Hangard changes hands several times, remaining with the French, who penetrate line northwest of Rheims and bring back prisoners.
- The Germans claim to have taken 6,000 prisoners and 100 guns.
- Secretary Daniels says 1,275 vessels (1,055,116 tons) were added to the navy in the first year of the war.
- German troops at Limburg, Prussia, mutiny, killing 3 officers.
- Russian Commerce Commissioner says treaty with Germany takes 300,000 square miles, with 56,000,000 inhabitants (32% of Russia's entire population, besides one-third of her railways, 73% of her iron, 80% of her coal).
- Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Resche, German born, of Minnesota, in command 34th National Guard, Camp Cody, N. M., is discharged from the service for failing to maintain his command on efficient footing.
- April 11—Germans attack British from La Bassée to Ypres-Comines Canal and push them back 6 miles on north end of battle front at Estaires and Steenwerck. British troops retire from Armentières, which is full of gas.
- British troops continue advance in Palestine.
- A shot from German long range gun strikes foundling asylum in Paris; kills 4; wounds 21.
- United States steamship *Lake Moor* (4,500 tons) is sunk by German submarine; 5 officers, 40 men missing.
- British in Palestine advance a mile and a half on 5-mile front, take villages of El-Kefr and Rafat.
- German squadron, with several transports, arrives at Lovisa.
- Paris despatch states that in an official note a letter of Charles of Austria, written to his brother-in-law Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, is made public, in which the Emperor acknowledges the just claims of France to Alsace-Lorraine, offers to support France's claim and declares Belgium to be re-established and retain her African possessions. Vienna despatch states that in an official telegram to the Kaiser the Emperor declares M. Clemenceau is "piling up lies," and assures the German Emperor he repels the assertion that he recognizes France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine.
- April 12—Field Marshal Haig issues a special order of the day, "All positions must be held to the last man." Germans sweep the British and Portuguese from the line of the River Lys; they claim to have captured 20,000 prisoners and 200 guns. Germans attack near Ploegsteert; force the British from Neuve Eglise. Germans capture British garrison at Armentières—650 officers, 1 British and 1 Portuguese General, 3,000 men, 45 cannon, many machine guns and a quantity of ammunition. United States troops aid in the repulse of attack in Toul sector and take 22 prisoners. Germans continue to bombard Rheims.

- Germans make air raid on east coast of England. French airplanes down 8 of enemy, damage 23, also bomb railway stations at Jussy, Roye, St. Quentin, Nesle, Ham, Guiseard and Noyon. British airplanes bomb and sweep with machine-gun fire roads packed with enemy troops; in air engagements bring down 40 German machines; drive 20 out of control; 12 British machines fail to return. German air raid on Paris kills 20, wounds 72; in London, kills 5, injures 15. The House of Commons passes the Main Power Bill, containing Irish conscription clause. British Government Committee of inquiry reports brutal treatment of prisoners of war by Germans. The Irish Convention presents a divided report to the British Government; proposes Irish Parliament of 2 houses, the Nationalists offer 40% of membership to Unionists; to this the Ulster Unionists would not agree.
- April 13—Germans capture Rossignol, advance to border of Nieppe Wood; take 400 prisoners. French hold Hingard against repeated counter attacks and repulse German raids between the Ailette and the Aisne.
- British hold line against massed attack from Armentières to Hazebrouck; Germans driven out of Neuve Eglise, leaving prisoners, including a battalion commander.
- German troops occupy Helsinki, Finland.
- Amsterdam despatch states that an official statement issued by Count Czernin declares that Emperor Charles' letter published by the French was falsified. Emperor William thanks Emperor Charles for his telegram repudiating the statement of Premier Clemenceau.
- The British and French Governments agree to confer on Gen. Foch title of Commander in Chief of Allied Armies in France.
- Navy department announces United States steamship Cyclops, with 23 on board, not heard from since March 4.
- German troops take Hyving; Finnish White Guards take Tornborg.
- April 15—"Eber Bertha" (long range gun) bombards Paris, kills 13; wounds 45.
- British sink 10 German trawlers.
- Turks recapture Batumi, Russian Black Sea port in the Caucasus.
- Lieut. Fonck, French aviator, brings down his 34th German airplane.
- Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Minister, resigns.
- April 16—United States casualty list to date: Killed, 472; died of wounds, 83; by accident, 190; of disease, 903; other causes, 45; missing, 83; slightly wounded, 1,827.
- Bolo Pasha, convicted in France of treason, executed. In France men of 19 years are called for training. Red Guards evacuate Abo.
- April 17—British line on western front holds against repeated attacks; Gen. von Armin's forces take Poelcapelle, Langemark and Zonnebeke. The Germans claim to have taken in the last few days 2,800 prisoners.
- "Big Bertha" kills 9 women and 2 men in Paris. London reports Greek and British troops have crossed the Struma, on the Macedonian front, and occupy 7 towns.
- United States steamship Florence II (5,500 tons) blown up by internal explosion while in French port; 34 of crew of 75 saved.
- Baron Burián appointed to succeed Count Czernin; Hungarian Cabinet (Premier, Dr. Wekerle) resigns. British losses by mine or submarine for the week: 15 merchantmen (11 over 1,000 tons); 1 fishing vessel; 12 unsuccessfully attacked. Arrivals, 2,211; sailings, 2,456.
- Viscount Milner succeeds Lord Derby as British Secretary of War; Lord Derby appointed Ambassador to France, succeeding Lord Bertie. House of Lords passes Main Power Bill.
- April 18—Went 3 in Bassee and Givenchy 10 German divisions (about 125,000 men) attack British on 10-mile front, 15-hour hold line and take 200 prisoners. The British extend their line to outskirts of Castel; capture 100 west of the Avre; take 500 prisoners; 15 officers, 100 machine guns. Main Power Bill becomes law in England. All parties in Ireland oppose conscription. Sir Edward Carson appeals to his friends not to take any action likely to impede victory, even if it entails Home Rule.
- April 18-19—Fifteen French airplanes drop tons of projectiles on German bivouacs in the region of Ham, Guiseard and Noyon.
- April 19—French claim to have taken 650 prisoners, including 20 officers. Germans claim 1,000 taken in fighting near Festubert and Givenchy.
- United States and French troops raid German line on the Meuse, but find the German trenches deserted.
- German torpedo craft bombard Allied camp and storage places on coast between Dunkirk and Nieupoort.
- Premier Orlando announces the Italian Army forms right wing of United Allied army in France.
- Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.
- April 19-20—Seventy French planes bomb stations at St. Quentin and railways near Jussy. 7 planes bomb stations at Montcornet, Avelde and Hirson.
- April 20—Germany, through the Swiss Minister, demands release of Lieut. von Rintelen in exchange for Siegfried Paul London, under sentence in Warsaw as a spy, threatening reprisals on the Americans in Germany, if demand is not complied with. United States threatens counter reprisals.
- April 21—The Germans claim to have taken 183 men, including 5 officers and 25 machine guns; Gen. Pershing estimates German losses at 300 to 500.
- Paris reports that since long range bombardment began, March 23, it has killed 118 and injured 230 (2 days' reports missing).
- British airplanes drop 12 tons of bombs on Megnin, Armentières and the Thionville railroad junction, down 6 German machines, disable 3. Large fires are caused at Chaulhies, Juville and Bethenville; 3 British machines fail to return.
- British and French troops land at Murmansk on northern coast of Kola Peninsula, Arctic Ocean, to guard against attacks by Finnish White Guards. Russian Red Guards are co-operating.
- Armenians capture Van, in Turkish Armenia.
- Guatemala National Assembly declares war on Germany.
- April 22—Baron von Richthofen, the leader of the German flyers, with 80 victories to his credit, is brought down behind the British lines and buried with military honors.
- Bour Law presents the budget in the House of Commons, calling for \$14,800,000,000.
- April 23—Major Raoul Laffrey destroys his 18th German plane and Lieut. P. E. Baer of Mobile, Ala., his 5th.
- United States casualties in France to date: Killed in action, 513; died of wounds, 104; of disease, 924; from accident, 192; other causes, 93; severely wounded, 419; slightly, 1,592; missing, 86.
- April 22-23—German destroyer and submarine base at Zeebrugge blockaded by the sinking of two old cruisers, loaded with cement. The British cruiser Amphictyone runs the gauntlet of mine, submarine and heavy gunfire, lands sailors and machine guns, and distracts attention during operations. A mine on torpedo attempted at Ostend was not successful. The British blockading ships groundling a following of British losses at Zeebrugge and Ostend: Killed, 16; men 14; officers died or wounded 3; missing, 2; wounded 29; men died or wounded 25; missing 14; wounded 355.

- April 24—Germans attack the whole front south of the Somme, but are repulsed; in later attacks gain Villers-Bretonneux, east of Rebecq. British retain their line. The Germans gain a footing in the outskirts of Hangard; are checked at Hailles and Senecat Wood; capture Vienghellock Hill, and take French prisoners. Check Allied advance northwest of Bethune.
- British Admiralty announces it will discontinue issuing weekly bulletin of losses and substitute monthly ones. It reports losses in tonnage since beginning of 1917, for quarter ending March, British, 918,840; Allied and neutral, 1,619,373; ending June, British, 1,361,370; Allied and neutral, 2,236,934; ending September, British, 952,938; Allied and neutral, 1,494,473; ending December, British, 782,880; Allied and neutral, 1,272,843; ending March, 1918, British, 687,576; Allied and neutral, 1,123,510.
- April 25—Germans assault from Wyttschaete to Baillout; in Lys salient, French and British lose ground. Germans capture Hangard.
- British sloop Cowslip torpedoed; 5 officers, 1 man missing.
- French fight their way into Hangard.
- Gen. von Rishberg, Speaker in German Reichstag, states that on March 24 the Germans missing totalled 664,104; 236,676 were prisoners in France; 119,000 in England; 157,000 in Russia and Roumania; the rest probably dead.
- April 27—The French win back ground near Kemmel and recapture Loere.
- The British capture Kirfa, in Mesopotamia, and 40 prisoners; the Turks retreat to Kirkuk, are overtaken by British cavalry, who kill more than 100 and take 538 prisoners.
- British Air Ministry announces that during March British airmen dropped over the enemy air lines in France 23,099 bombs by day and 13,080 by night. Germans in area occupied by British, 517 by day and 1,948 by night.
- The French Government decrees 3 meatless days a week, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
- April 28—The loss of Kemmel Heights forces British to retire. Loere changes hands 5 times; Germans get footing there, but are driven from Voormezele.
- In Mesopotamia the British force the passage of the Aqsa.
- The British liner Orissa (5,436 tons) torpedoed in English waters; 37 Y. M. C. A. Americans are saved; 3 of crew are lost.
- Dr. Sidonio Paes elected President of Portuguese Republic.
- April 29—British flyers drop 275 tons of bombs on enemy troops east of Loere.
- In Mesopotamia, British capture Tuzlurmatli and 300 prisoners.
- April 30—British casualties during April: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 1,621; men, 7,723; wounded or missing, officers, 7,447; men, 35,864.
- May 1—Legion made of the Czechs and Slavs join Italians to fight against Austria.
- British troops advance a mile west of the River Jordan, in region of Mezrah; take 200 prisoners.
- Sebastopol, Russian fortress in the Crimea, occupied by German troops.
- Long range bombardment of Paris continues; 3 women injured.
- At Versailles, Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, with representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States, meet in conference.
- Gavrio Prizip, Serbian assassin of the Austro-Hungarian Archduke Francis Ferdinand, in July, 1914, died in an Austrian fortress.
- May 2—Austrian troops enter Es. Salt, capture 33 Germans, 317 Turks; a detached brigade of horse artillery loses 9 guns.
- United States steamship Tyler sunk by submarine in the Mediterranean; 11 lives lost; British steamship Franklyn and two others are torpedoed in same attack.
- British airmen drop 3½ tons of bombs on Bapaume and other targets, bring down 14 hostile machines, disable 4, lose 5. Also drop 5½ tons of bombs on Chaumes, Juniville and at Caix, and on lock gates at Zeebrugge.
- In Lower House of Prussian Diet Social Democrat motion to restore equal suffrage provision is defeated.
- May 3—French take important positions between Hailles and Castel; French and British raid south of Arras and east of St. Denant, taking guns and prisoners; south of the Avre, Hill 82 and the wood bordering on the Avre are taken and over 100 prisoners (4 officers); a German attack near Ailette is repulsed.
- British airmen bomb Thionville railway station and Carlsbuhle work.
- United States makes an agreement with Norway for exchange and restrictions of exports to enemy.
- May 4—Italian airship drops a ton of explosives on aviation ground at Campo Maggiore.
- British mission to United States estimated British casualties in Picardy since March 21 approximate 250,000 killed, wounded or missing.
- Field Marshal Lord French named Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- British airmen drop more than 20 tons of bombs on Chaumes, Tournai and La Bassée railway stations and on Estaires, Marcelcave, Memeo, Comines and Middelkerke; bring down 28 German machines; disable 5; anti-aircraft guns shoot down 3; 11 British machines are missing.
- May 5—British repulse German attack near Hinges, on western front, and improve line at Sally-le-Sec and east of Hebuterne.
- May 6—British down 6 hostile machines, losing 1. At night British airmen drop 100 bombs in neighborhood of Bapaume, 1 British machine fails to return.
- Treaty of peace is signed at Bucharest by representatives of Roumania and the four Central Powers.
- Major Gen. Sir Frederick B. Maurice, recently Director of British Military Operations, accuses Premier Lloyd George and Chancellor Bonar Law of misstating army strength.
- May 7—Germans south of Brimant cross Aisne Canal and return with prisoners.
- May 8—Australians succeed in reaching German lines on both sides of Corbie-Bray road, but are driven back.
- Nicaraguan Congress declares war on Germany and her allies.
- United States casualties to date: Killed in action (including 227 lost at sea), 643; died of wounds, 134; of disease, 1,005; accident, 220; from other causes, 51; severely wounded, 413; slightly wounded, 2,492; missing in action and prisoners, 122.
- May 9—France reports officially Allied tonnage lost by submarines during April, 381,631.
- In vote, on motion made by Mr. Asquith, who investigated Gen. Maurice's charges, British House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.
- May 10—The trenches northwest of Albert, taken by the Germans, are recaptured; the French capture Grivesnes and 258 prisoners.
- Italians capture Monte Corno; take 100 prisoners.
- The British sink a block ship across entrance to Ostend.
- The Sant' Anna, Italian transport, is sunk; 638 soldiers and workmen lost.
- The hearing in Bonnet Rouge case, Paris, completed.

- May 11—British raid west of Merville, take prisoners and machine guns; German raids east of Ypres and near Neuville are repulsed; Germans attack French in the Bois la Cuvree; gain a footing and are driven out, leaving 100 prisoners and 15 machine guns; French raid southeast of Montdidier and northeast of Thioncourt.
- United States artillery fire causes fires in the villages of Cantigny and St. Georges, held by the Germans.
 - German submarines are warned by wireless not to return to Ostend or Zeebrugge.
 - The Italians attack Col dell' Orso, destroying its Austrian garrison.
 - Major Gen. Maurice is placed on retired pay.
- May 10-11—French bombing machines drop 7,000 kilos of explosives on railway stations and cantonnements in region of Noyon, Chauny and Fleury-le-Martel.
- German air fighting echelon, formerly led by Baron von Richthofen, shoot down 19 Allied planes.
- May 13—Berlin reports Allied aero losses on German front during April, airplanes, 271; captive balloons, 15; admit loss of 123 planes and 14 captive balloons.
- British anti-aircraft guns bring down 6 German machines, disable 1; British airmen drop 12 tons of bombs on railway stations at Lille, Menin, Chaulnes, Peronne and docks at Bruges; all machines returned.
 - German and Austrian Emperors meet and agree upon a close military alliance for 25 years.
 - Prussian Lower House rejects motion to restore to Franchise Reform Bill provision for equal manhood suffrage.
 - In April British airmen drop 6,033 bombs behind enemy line; Germans drop 1,546 in area held by the British.
 - United States casualty list to date: Killed in action, 712; died of wounds, 172; of disease, accidents and other causes, 1,331; severely wounded, 486; slightly wounded, 2,752; missing in action and in prison, 215.
 - Germans bombard French lines at night north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon.
 - Germans bomb neighborhood of Dunkirk.
 - Italian naval forces enter Pola Harbor and sink an Austrian battleship.
 - German Emperor proclaims Lithuania as an independent state.
- May 15—Mr. Duval, Director of Bonnet Rouge, is sentenced to death; the other 6 defendants in court martial proceedings receive prison sentences of from 2 to 10 years.
- British Admiralty regulations, closing by mine fields approximately 22,000 square miles in northern part of North Sea, go into effect.
- May 16—British raid Austrian positions at Canove; Italian infantry enters Monte Asolone, kill or disperse the garrison.
- German airmen attempting to raid Paris are driven off.
 - British airmen bomb Saarbrücken in German Lorraine and destroy 5 enemy machines, losing 1.
 - Two German submarines sighted near Bermuda.
- May 17—A large Russian transport, with 3,000 on board (many women and children), sunk by a German submarine; only a few hundred saved.
- German division, near Dvinsk, Russia, mutinies, refusing to go to the Russian front. By order of the commander 50 are shot; 1,000 held to await court martial.
 - Capt. Antonio Silvio Ronati, Italian aviator, killed while flying at an aviation field in New York.
- May 18—British airmen raid Cologne by daylight. Drive 2 enemy planes out of control.
- United States steamship William Rockefeller sunk by torpedo.
 - American Minister to China says Japanese and Chinese Governments have concluded a defensive alliance against Germany.
 - The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland announces pro-German plot in Ireland; over 100 Sinn Fein leaders arrested and deported to England.
- May 19—Australians capture Ville-sur-Ancres, a mile from Morlaire; 500 prisoners, 20 machine guns; German raids in Picardy and Lorraine are repelled by United States troops.
- London despatches say that the Allied air raid on Cologne killed 11, injured 40.
 - Musselman and Bolshevik forces battle at Baku, on Caspian Sea; 2,000 killed, 3,000 wounded.
 - German troops occupy Bjorko, an island in Gulf of Finland, 30 miles northwest of Petrograd.
 - Major Raoul Laubery, American aviator, shot down by an enemy airplane over Toul.
 - France protests to Switzerland against recent commercial agreement with Germany and threatens to withhold shipments of coal.
- May 20—On south bank of Ancres, British enter Ville-sur-Ancres.
- United States cargo steamship J. G. McCullough is sunk by mine or torpedo in foreign waters.
 - In German air raid on London British barrage brings down 4 Gothas; 1 falls into sea, 2 are lost; British casualties, 37 killed, 161 wounded.
 - German bombing squadrons destroy French munition depots near Elargies.
 - Swedish steamship New Sweden sunk by shell fire in Mediterranean; its 200 passengers taken off.
 - Twenty German airplanes raid London; kill 44, injure 179; 5 raiding planes destroyed.
- May 21—United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 753; died of wounds, 191; from accident, disease and other causes, 1,379; severely wounded, 595; slightly wounded, 2,919; missing in action and prisoners, 294.
- May 21-22—British airplanes bomb Mannheim and destroy chlorine gas plant.
 - May 22—Thirty German airplanes raid Paris; kill 1, injure 12.
 - United States steamship Wakiva sunk, with loss of 2, in collision in European waters.
 - May 23—British airmen drop 4 tons of bombs on electric power station at Karlsruhe; 11 tons on air-dromes and billets and docks at Bruges.
 - British transport Moldavia, on way to channel port, torpedoed and sunk off English coast; 56 United States soldiers killed by the explosion.
 - First sitting of Russo-Ukrainian Peace Conference; Russian delegates recognize Ukraine as independent state.
 - British airmen bomb enemy positions, causing 3 fires in Mannheim, on the Rhine.
 - May 24—British machines bomb Peronne, Fricourt and Bapaume and in Somme area, also railways and factories at Norgmungen, 12 miles north of Metz.
 - Steamer Imis-carra, bound from Fishguard to Cork, torpedoed and sunk; 35 of crew missing.
 - Troops of German division at Dvinsk mutiny; 50 executed; 1,000 imprisoned.
 - Amsterdam despatch says Germans took 7 Russian battleships when they occupied Sebastopol.
 - May 25—Allies bomb bullets near Armentieres and Merville and ammunition dumps at Vesseneire and the Bruges docks.
 - The Hetty Dunn, Edna and Hamponne, United States merchant ships, sunk by German submarine.
 - German superdreadnaught U boat, attacking United States transport, sunk by United States destroyers.
 - May 25 June 11—German submarines sink 19 ships off coasts of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.
 - May 26—During Allied raids on a Livorno-Livorno rail road station destroyed, 8 killed.
 - English transport Leissa, on route to Cork, sunk by submarine in Mediterranean; captain, 2 wireless operators, 6 of crew, 1 on shore, 1 officer, 29 men missing.

May 26—Italian troops break through Austro-German defensive at Capo Sile, on lower Piave front; take 433 prisoners.

May 27—Big drive begins on western front, Germans drive Allies across the Aisne-Marne Canal, take Cormicy, Enroy and Loivre; Germans attack British at Berry-au-Bac and the French by the Chemin-des-Dames; Germans take Chemin-des-Dames Ridge; near Diekebusch Lake, Germans penetrate French positions, advance in Aisne Valley, reach Pont-Arcy.

—German infantry cross the Ailette, pierce British lines between Corbigny and the Aisne, take Pimou, Chavignons, Fort Mahaison, Courtecon, Cerny, the Winterberg and Craonne and the Villerberg.

—Italians advance northwest of Prente, take 870 Germans and 12 guns, capture summit of Monte Zignodon.

—Lieut. Kiel, leading Austrian aviator, reported killed in action.

May 28—Germans advance in Aisne sector, cross the Vesle at two points, gain much territory, take numerous towns and villages; French and British retire steadily. Germans claim to have taken 15,000 prisoners.

—Counter attacks re-establish British line east of Diekebusch Lake; Germans attack French southeast of Soissons; west of Montdidier United States troops aided by British tanks, take village of Cantigny, and hold it against counter attacks.

—Mr. Keronko, Bolshevik representative at Helsingfors, expelled from Finland, and a pro-German cabinet formed.

May 29—Germans take Soissons, with 25,000 prisoners, including 2 generals (1 British, 1 French), also town of Courcy, 5 miles from Rheims.

—German airplane bombards Amiens.

May 30—Germans advance to within 2 miles of Rheims, German submarine sinks 12 Irish fishing vessels; no lives lost. The Agawam, cargo ship, launched at Port Newark, N. J.; first composite wood and steel ship, War Cloud, launched at Jacksonville, Fla.

May 31—German forces north of the Aisne advance to Nonvion and Fontenoy, but fail to cross the Marne, United States transport President Lincoln, returning, sunk by torpedo off the French coast; loss, 28 out of 715.

June 1—Germans attack on whole front between the Oise and the Marne, advance as far as Nonvion and Fontenoy; attack on Fort de la Pompelle drives out French who counter attack, regain positions and take 400 prisoners and 4 tanks; Germans break through on both sides of the Ourcq River, reach heights of Neuilly and north of Chateau-Thierry.

—British air squadron bombards Karlshuhe.

—British airmen bomb railway stations and junctions at Metz-Sablon, Karthaus and Thionville.

June 2—Germans reach outskirts of Forest of Retz, surrounding Villers-Cotterets, retake Faverolles, but fail in attack on Courcy and Troesnes; French take Hill 153, recapture Champlatt and gain ground in direction of Ville-en-Tardenois; Germans take heights of Passy and Courchamps. German airmen bomb British Red Cross hospitals. The Texel sunk by submarine off Atlantic City, N. J. Schooner Edward H. Cole and another vessel sunk by submarine off New Jersey coast; crew rescued by steamship Bristol. Schooner Jacob S. Haskell sunk by gunfire of submarine; crew rescued. Herbert L. Platt, Standard Oil Co. tank steamship, sunk by German submarine. Allied air raid on Cologne kills 146.

June 3—Southeast of Strazeele, British repulse raids, take 288 prisoners and anti-tank gun, 30 machine guns and several trench mortars. British airplanes bomb railway stations at St. Quentin, Douai and Luxembourg. Italian airmen, on French front, bomb Noyon, Peronne, Rosieres and Nesle. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issues proclamation staying conscription if 50,000 volunteer by Oct. 1, and from 200,000 to 300,

000 monthly thereafter. Seventy years of penny postage end in Great Britain, from today, 3 half pence (3c).

June 4—Between the Aisne and the Ourcq Germans capture village of Pernant and town of Neuilly-la-Poterie.

—Now reported that ships sunk on June 2 off New Jersey coast were Edna (375 tons), Carolina (5,092 tons), Herbert L. Pratt (5,372 tons), Winne Connie (1,809 tons), Edward H. Cole (1,791 tons), Jacob H. Haskell (1,778 tons), Isabelle H. Wiley (779 tons), Hattie Dunn (436 tons), Samuel W. Hathaway (1,038 tons), Hannapage (1,330 tons).

—French and United States forces compel Germans to recross the Marne, leaving 100 prisoners.

—German submarine attacks French steamship Radiance off Maryland coast; is driven off by United States destroyer.

—Norwegian steamship Eidsvold sunk by German submarine off Virginia Capes; crew rescued. Bark Attila and a schooner torpedoed on way from Gibraltar, British steamship Harpathian blown up off Virginia Capes.

—United States Secretary of State, in reply to demand for release of von Kintelen, says this Government does not recognize principles of retaliation, refuses compliance and reminds Germany that there are many Germans in the United States subject to counter reprisals.

June 5—Norwegian steamship Vinland torpedoed off Virginia Capes. United States freight steamship Argonaut torpedoed off Scilly Island.

—Germans advance on south bank of Aisne, take Domiers; United States troops penetrate enemy positions in Peardy and Lorraine; French counter attack regains ground near Vingre, take 150 prisoners, drive Germans from around Chavigny Farm and take 50 prisoners.

—British airmen bomb Metz-Sablon and railroad sidings at Thionville, Armentieres, and Roye stations and Zebrange seaplane base.

—United States troops drive Germans from Neuilly Wood by bayonet charge.

—British boarding vessel sunk by German submarine, 7 sailors missing.

June 6—West of Chateau-Thierry United States troops drive Germans a mile on 2-mile front, take 270 prisoners; United States and French troops advance in region of Neuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches; German attacks at Champlatt, heights of Bligny, southwest of Ste. Emphraise and between the Marne and Rheims, are repulsed; French take Le Port, west of Fontenoy and north of the Aisne, village of Vinly, and regain Hill 204.

—Germans claim that since May 27 army group of Crown Prince has taken more than 55,000 prisoners (1,500 officers), 656 guns, 2,000 machine guns.

—Gen Pershing reports that on western front, between April 14 and May 31, Lieut. Douglas Campbell brought down 6 enemy airplanes, Capt. Peterson and Lieut. Rickenbacher each brought down 3.

—United States Marines drive Germans 2½ miles, destroy nest of machine guns, capture village of Torcy and force way into Bouresches.

—Holland hospital vessel Koningen-Regents sunk in North Sea; a few lives lost.

—Germans sent ultimatum to Russia, Russian Black Sea fleet must be returned to Sebastopol as condition of cessation of advance on Ukraine front; time limit set for June 14.

June 7—United States and French troops take villages of Neuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches and Bligny, between the Marne and Rheims, and 200 prisoners.

—Germans occupy Allied positions on banks of the Aisne and take 300 prisoners.

—Germans claim to have taken 250 prisoners during French advance west of Kemmel.

—Northwest of Thierry United States troops advance 2½ miles on 6-mile front.

June 8—Artillery activity in neighborhood of Hangard-en-Santerre and south of Aisne, north of Albert and southeast of Arras. French advance to outskirts of Dunmard, east of Chezy and north of Xenilly-la-Poterie.

—By attacks on the Marne, Franco-American troops put Germans on defensive; United States forces, under Gen. Pershing, capture and hold Boursches; French recapture Loire Hospice.

—1,000 Czech-Slovak troops reach Vladivostok.

—Norwegian steamer Vindgegn sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras; steamship Pinar del Rio destroyed by gunfire off Maryland coast, no lives lost.

June 8—United States Government announces about 5,000 Germans interned as enemy aliens; 349 United States prisoners in Germany.

June 9—New German drive begins on 20-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon. Germans succeed in getting a foothold in villages of Ressons-sur-Matz and Mareuil, capture heights of Gury, are held on line of Rubescourt, Le Fretoy and Mortemer and on front comprising Belval, Canteleu and Ville. British airmen bomb region around Roye and fire 3,000 rounds of ammunition at infantry.

—British and French airmen bomb Nesle and Fresnoy-le-Roye.

—British airplanes sink 3 German submarines by dropping depth bombs.

June 10—United States Marines, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, in Belleau Wood, pierce German line two-thirds of a mile on 600-yard front.

—The French retire 2 miles to line of Bailly and west of Nampel.

—Norwegian steamer Hendrik Lund sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras.

—Austrian dreadnaught destroyed and a second damaged by Italian torpedo boat near Dalmatian Islands.

—Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.

—David Putnam, descendant of Israel Putnam, brings down his fifth German plane.

—Germans capture villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maur and gain a footing in Marquglise. Courcelles, taken and retaken, remains with French. On centre Germans reach south edge of Cuvilly Wood and Ressons-sur-Matz. French take nearly 1,000 prisoners. Germans take ridge east of Mery and break through fourth Allied position. Gen. von Schoeler's forces cross the Matz, attack heights of Marquglise and Vignemont and advance to Authueil. On the Oise Germans advance as far as Ribecourt.

—Germans claim to have captured since May 27 up to 75,000 prisoners.

June 11—Allies in counter offensive advance on 7-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon, retake much ground; take 1,000 prisoners.

—French nearly reach Fretoy, take heights between Courcelles and Mortemer; retake Belloy and Gendis Wood; reach south outskirts of St. Maur; in centre drive Germans back beyond Loge Farm and Authueil. South of Ourcq United States troops capture Belleau Wood and 300 prisoners. British advance in region of Morlancourt, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on $\frac{1}{2}$ mile front; take 298 prisoners (5 officers), 21 machine guns. Under German attacks, French withdraw to west bank of Oise. United States casualties to date: killed in action, 1,077; died of wounds, 318; of disease, accident and other causes, 1,597; wounded in action, 1,190; missing, 342.

—Long distance shelling of Paris kills 2, wounds 9.

—British Admiralty reports between June 6 and 9 (inclusive), 10 air raids bombed Thionville, Zebrange lock gates, Brincoeur works, Bruges docks, Bruges Canal, Ghisteltes, Maralter and St. Dens-Western airbases.

June 12—French advance in region of Belloy Wood and St. Maur, take 100 prisoners. Germans get foothold on the Matz, occupy Melchecq and adjoining heights and gain on plateau west of Dommees and Cutry. French are thrown back on front from Le Phoyron to

Authueil. Germans clear Allied forces from west bank of the Oise. French are driven south as far as Tracyleval.

—United States troops complete seizure of Belleau Wood.

—Final figures for eighth German War Loan (including army subscriptions) places total at \$3,750,000,000.

—London announces that German advance has practically ceased. Germans claim to have taken since beginning of drive on June 9, 15,000 prisoners, 150 guns; they launch attack from Courcelles to north of Mery, between the Aisne and Forest of Villers-Cotterets. Germans take villages of Laversine; are repulsed at most other points. French drive Germans back across the Matz and recapture Melchecq. British aerial squadron bombs station at Treves and factories and stations at Dillingen. Swedish steamship Dora (1,555 tons) sunk, losing 9 of her crew.

June 14—Germans attack French from Courcelles to Mery for 8 hours without gaining an inch. Between Soissons and Villers-Cotterets the Germans penetrate on both sides of the road. French troops recapture Coevres-de-Valseroy, south of the Aisne. German drive west of the Oise is definitely halted.

—Norwegian ships Samra and Krings Jaa, both small, sunk by U-boat, 90 miles off Virginia Capes; no casualties.

—German forces advance in south Russia in force of 10,000; Red Guards almost annihilated on shore of Sea of Azov.

—Turks occupy Tabriz, second largest city in Persia; United States consulate and missionary hospital looted.

June 15—French drive Germans from Coevres-et-Valseroy, south of the Aisne, and French improve position east of Montgobert; take 130 prisoners, 10 machine guns. North of Bethune, British take 196 prisoners, 10 machine guns.

—Despatch from United States Army in France says United States forces have been occupying sectors on battle front in Alsace since May 21.

—Rome despatch says Austria begins offensive on 90-mile front, from Asiago Plateau to the sea; on British right attacks fail. On left, Austrians pierce British lines for 1,000 yards on 2,500-yard front. Prisoners taken by British and Italians since beginning of fighting, 120 officers, 4,500 men.

—Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces more than 800,000 United States troops in France.

June 16—London reports abnormal quiet after 6 days of desperate fighting. In local actions French in region of Venilly take 70 German prisoners and a number of machine guns. British raid southwest of Meris, south of the Somme and near Hebuterne; take 28 prisoners, several machine guns. 600 German shock troops attack village of Zuvary, in Toul sector, held by Americans, and are repulsed without loss. On Italian front Allies regain all ground lost in first Austrian rush, except a few places on Piave River. Italians occupy original positions on Asiolo and at Monte Solarola salient; take 3,000 prisoners, including 30 officers. British also are back on original front line. Austrians claim to have crossed the Piave at numerous points and taken Allied positions on the Piave and on both sides of the Oderzo-Treviso Railroad, and to have taken 6,000 prisoners.

—British airmen bomb railways at Armentieres, Estaires, Comines and Courtrai and docks of Bruges.

—United States casualties since entering the war total 5,085.

—Exchange of 100,000 French and German prisoners of war begins through Switzerland.

—Premier Orlando announces to Italian Chamber of Deputies that a peace offer of Emperor Charles, including proposed cession of territory, has been declined.

June 17—Germans make unsuccessful attempt to construct a foot bridge across the Marne.

—Premier Radosladoff of Bulgaria resigns and is succeeded by ex Premier Malinoff.

- June 17—British Admiralty reports that 407 ships sunk by Germans in British waters, January, 1915, to June, 1918, have been salvaged.
- June 18—Troopship *Dvinsk*, chartered by United States, torpedoed by German submarine.
- Italians, supported by French and British, regain ground in the mountains.
- Germans claim to have captured 30,000 prisoners on Italian front in 3 days' fighting.
- Prince Arthur of Connaught arrives in Yokohama.
- British Chancellor of Exchequer introduces in House of Commons vote for credit of \$2,500,000,000, making total to date, \$36,710,000,000.
- June 19—Forty thousand Germans attack Rheims from three sides and are repelled with heavy loss. Vienna City Council protests against reduction of bread ration. In Bulgaria an anti-German is asked to organize new cabinet. British Admiralty announces 21 German destroyers and many submarines penned at Zeebrugge. Paris announces Germans since Jan. 31 attempt 14 raids, with 300 airplanes; 22 passed French aerial defense; 9 of these brought down. Prince Arthur of Connaught at Tokio presents Mikado of Japan with a baton of a British Field Marshal.
- June 20—In Vienna, bakeries looted and bread riots of daily occurrence.
- Paris issues official statement of airplane losses: January, France 20, Germany 78; February, France 18, Germany 79; March, France 50, Germany 136; April, France 46, Germany 136; May, France 60, Germany 356.
- Former Russian Premier Alexander Kerensky arrives in London.
- Count Tisza, former Austrian Premier, in speech to Hungarian Parliament, says there is only one-third or one-quarter sufficient food to keep population in health.
- June 21—Belgian steamship *Chillier* sunk by German submarine 1,400 miles off Atlantic coast; 25 rescued.
- United States steamship *Schurz* collides with tank steamship *Florida* off Cape Lookout; 1 seaman killed.
- Gen. March announces United States forces now hold 39 miles of battle front in France.
- Washington announces Gen. Semanoff and his Cossacks defeated in Siberia by Bolsheviks.
- United States airmen partially destroy bridge over the Piave in Italy.
- June 22—French aviators drop behind the German lines and on German cities thousands of copies of an appeal to Bavarians to revolt from Prussian tyranny.
- June 23—Italians drive Austrians across the Piave, inflicting losses estimated at 180,000. Austrians are in flight from Montello Plateau to Adriatic Sea.
- June 24—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., cited for conspicuous gallantry in action.
- June 25—United States Marines clear Belleau Woods; capture 300 Germans.
- Italians, in Piave Valley, capture 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners.
- British transport *Orissa* sunk by two submarines off Irish coast, with loss of 7 or 9 men; both attacking submarines are sunk by gunfire from destroyers and depth bombs from merchant vessels in the convoy.
- June 26—In western Siberia, Czechoslovaks capture Ekaterinburg, in centre of Ural mining country.
- Washington gives out summary of United States Marines casualties in the fighting of Belleau Woods and Contigny; 341 deaths (33 officers); 759 wounded (29 officers); 2 missing.
- London reports influenza epidemic along German front.
- June 27—Llandoverly Castle sunk on return voyage from Canada, 116 miles off Fastnet; 234 missing.
- First contingent of United States troops arrives at Genoa, Italy; enthusiastically greeted.
- German airplanes raid Paris, kill 11, injure 14.
- June 28—St. Peter's Day in the Roman Catholic calendar in Catholic churches throughout the world, by request of the Pope, prayers are offered for peace.
- British and French advance in Flanders. United States troops hold 8 important positions from Alsace to Montdidier.
- June 29—Emperor Charles of Austria declines resignation of von Seydlitz ministry.
- British War Office reports casualties for June: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 3,619; men, 119,218.
- Gen. March announces that Metropolitan Division of the National Army, "New York's own," under Major Gen. Johnson, is holding a sector on the French front.
- United States troops of Sanitary Corps arrive in Italy.
- Italian forces storm and hold Montede Valbella and capture Sasso Rosso.
- June 28-29—French airmen drop bombs on enemy aviation grounds in Somme section, on bivouacs in region of Rozieres and Bray, and railroad stations of Soissons, Fere-en-Tarde, etc.
- June 30—France recognizes Czechoslovaks as an independent nation.
- English and Japanese land at Vladivostok, patrol streets and enforce neutrality in area where consulates are located, while Czechoslovaks and Bolsheviks fight, resulting in victory of Czechoslovaks.
- July 1—United States Marines land at Kola; co-operate with British and French in protecting railroad and war supplies from Finnish White Guards.
- July 1—United States transport *Covington* (16,329 tons) torpedoed on home trip, with loss of 6 of crew.
- July 2—Americans capture village of Vaux; Germans lose heavily in counter attacks.
- Italians begin attack on Monte Grappa; take many prisoners.
- German commands Finnish Diet to establish monarchical rule in Finland, threatening a military dictatorship.
- French troops penetrate German positions north of the Aisne; take 457 prisoners, 30 machine guns.
- July 3—French advance on 3-mile front; capture 1,000 prisoners.
- July 4—Australian and United States troops capture Hamel, south of the Somme, and repulse three counter attacks.
- July 5—British Air Ministry's weekly statement shows 122 German machines destroyed, 72 driven out of control; British loss, 52; 14 towns raided; airdrome at Boulay raided 6 times. Railroad triangle at Metz-Sablens 4 times, Mannheim 4, Saarbrücken and Thionville 3, Treves and Frescati 2; 7 other towns, including Carlsruhe, once. During same period naval airmen bomb docks, submarine bases and naval works at Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges.
- Thirteen United States airmen in fights with 23 German planes, down 3, without loss on western front.
- British airmen bombard Coblenz; kill 12; wound 23.
- Count von Mirlbach, German ambassador to Russia, assassinated at Moscow.
- July 6—A German submarine captures Norwegian bark *Manx King* (1,729 tons) off Cape Race; British steamship picks up crew of 19.
- British air squadrons attack railways at Metz, Sablens and railroad stations and sidings at Saarbrücken.
- French and Italian drive in Albania begins.
- German seaplanes attack a British submarine off the east coast of England, killing an officer and 5 men.
- July 7—Norwegian sailing ship *Marosa* (1,822 tons) sunk by German submarine 1,200 miles east of New York.
- Air forces with British navy bomb Constantinople.
- Czechoslovak forces advance 375 miles into Siberia, defeat Bolsheviks, capture Chita, an important town on the Trans-Siberian railroad.
- July 8—On western front French attack near Longpont, south of the Aisne; take 347 prisoners.
- Temps of Paris says that up to June 30 Paris was raided 20 times by German Gothas, bombarded by long range guns on 39 days; 141 killed, 432 wounded (these totals do not include 66 crushed to death in panic during raid of March 11).

- July 8—Nikolsk, northwest of Vladivostok, captured by the Czechoslovaks, aided by 1,500 Cossacks and Chinese and Japanese volunteers.
- July 9—French attack on 2½-mile front between the Oise and Mondidier, advance a mile and capture 2 well fortified farms; taking 500 prisoners, 30 machine guns.
- French and Italians advance 15 miles along Albanian coast; capture Ficki.
- Dr. von Kuchman, German Foreign Minister, resigns.
- Naval airplanes drop bombs on Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges.
- An anti-Bolshevik government for Siberia is formed at Vladivostok.
- Finnish Government orders all Jews to leave the country by Sept. 30.
- Major McCudden, British star airman, victor in 54 air fights, killed by accident, flying from England to France.
- July 10—French troops attack Marne salient, cross railway and enter Corey.
- Socialists in the Reichstag refuse to vote for the budget.
- United States aviators penetrate 50 miles into German territory, west of Chateau-Thierry.
- Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt brings down opponent in his first aerial fight.
- London announces 54 girls killed in recent air raid on Belgium by German airplanes.
- July 11—French capture Corey, also chateau and farm of St. Paul, south of Corey.
- Germans capture 5 United States airplanes headed for Coblenz.
- July 11—Germany demands from Holland 60,000 cows, 3,000 horses, 10,000 tons of cheese, other products and monthly credit of \$2,800,000.
- United States steamship Westover sunk by torpedo in European waters; 10 of crew missing.
- July 12—Japan makes \$250,000,000 loan to Siberia; Japanese troops to be provisioned when they reach Vladivostok.
- Italians capture Berat; Austrians flee toward Ellasan and Durazzo. Allied line now complete from Adriatic through Albania and Macedonia to Aegean Sea.
- In Picardy French advance mile on 3-mile front, capture Castel, Anchin Farm, occupy Longpont, south of Aisne; take 500 prisoners.
- German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, in Reichstag, declares Germany stood for a righteous peace, but that speeches by President Wilson and Mr. Bailew demanding destruction of Germany forced her to continue the war.
- Russian Czar Nicholas slain by Bolsheviks.
- July 13—French forces cross Savieres River, southwest of Soissons.
- Gen. March announces 750,000 United States troops in France, organized into three army corps; Gen. Hunter Liggett is commander of the First Corps, New York troops form part of Second Corps.
- The Reichstag votes war credits and adjourns.
- British air force during year, beginning July 1, 1917, on western front, destroy 2,150; drove down, 1,084. In same period, working in conjunction with navy, shot down 623 hostile machines; during this period 1,094 British machines missing, 72 working with the navy.
- On Italian front, from April to June, 1918, British destroyed 163, drove down 6, missing 13. On Salonica front, between January and June, 21 destroyed, 14 driven down, lost 1. In Egypt and Palestine, from March to June, 26 destroyed, 15 driven down, 10 missing.
- Berlin claims to have downed 168 planes in June, 92 captive balloons, losing 133 airplanes, 51 captive balloons.
- July 14—Agreement signed between Great Britain and Germany providing for exchange of prisoners; officers, non-commissioned officers and men and those interned in Holland, as well as civilians interned in Holland and Switzerland; commanders of U-boats not included.
- First Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt (son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt) 95th Aero Squadron, First Allied Pursuit Troop, is killed in aerial fight and buried with military honors by the Germans.
- Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., wounded and taken to Paris hospital.
- Army and marine casualties since United States entered the war total 117,171.
- Russian Grand Duke Michael arrives at Kiev, capital of the Ukraine.
- July 15—German troops begin their fifth drive on 70-mile front, from Vaux to the Champagne region. Germans cross the Marne near Dormans.
- Americans withdraw 1 miles to Conde-en-Brie; they counter attack, driving Germans back to the Marne; take 1,500 prisoners, including a complete brigade staff.
- Hayti declares war on Germany.
- Czechoslovak troops capture Kazan, 430 miles east of Moscow, from Bolsheviks.
- Washington announces that if United States troops are in Russia they have been sent from England by Foch.
- Five German aviators bomb prison camp in Troyes region, kill 94 German prisoners, wound 51, and 2 French soldiers of the camp guard.
- Two German airplanes bomb United States Red Cross hospital at Jonay; 2 men killed, 9 attendants wounded.
- Transport Barunga (7,181 tons gross), outward bound for Australia, with 1041 Australians on board, sunk by German submarine; no casualties.
- July 16—Southwest of Rheims Germans advance 2 miles toward Epernay; east of Rheims Germans make small gain at Prunay.
- July 17—Athen reports Spanish steamship, on which Minister Lopez de Vega was returning to Spain, torpedoed by German submarine; that Germans had been officially notified of her sailing and ship flew the Minister's flag.
- July 17—Cunard steamship Carpathia (13,500 tons) sunk by German submarine; 5 of crew killed.
- Gen. Pershing reports 500 German prisoners captured in United States counter attacks.
- Berlin issues a statement, 33 air attacks made on German towns by Allies during July 12 against industrial districts in Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg. Against the Dillingen and Saarbrücken regions, the rest in Rhine district; 34 persons killed; 37 severely injured; 75 slightly injured.
- July 18—Soissons taken and 30,000 prisoners.
- Mr. Hoover says United States sent during last year \$1,000,000,000 worth of food to the Allies.
- French and Americans advance on 25-mile front to depth of 3 to 6 miles, United States troops taking a dozen villages, 1,000 prisoners, 30 guns.
- Japan accepts proposal from Washington for joint intervention in Siberia.
- July 19—Germans begin retreat across the Marne.
- Honduras declares war on Germany.
- On Soissons-Marne battle line, French and Americans capture 17,000 prisoners, 560 guns; French drive Germans out of Oeuilly. Italians capture Month d'Arcdre.
- United States cruiser San Diego sunk by mine, with loss of 6.
- French recapture Montoisin, advance in Roy Wood and Courtin Wood; capture 100 prisoners, 1 cannon, 30 machine guns.
- Party of United States Congressmen arrive in Paris, France. Herbert Hoover, United States Food Controller, arrives in England.
- July 20—United States troops have taken 37,000 prisoners, 560 guns on the Aisne-Marne front. French take more than 20,000 prisoners.
- Germans withdraw entirely from west of Marne.

- July 20—French and Italians push back Germans from mountains of Rheims, beyond Pourcy, and recapture Marfaux.
- The Scotch take the village of Meteras in a surprise daytime assault.
 - British airmen cross the Rhine, raid German cities and destroy 2 Zeppelins.
 - White Star Line steamship *Justicia* (32,234 tons) sunk by torpedo off the Irish coast; 11 of crew dead.
- July 21—Chateau-Thierry occupied by the French.
- Franco-American forces advance north of the town over 3 miles; storm Hill No. 193; advance 1 mile.
 - German submarine attacks and sinks tug and 4 barges off Cape Cod.
 - Dr. von Seydler, Austrian Premier, and Cabinet resign.
- July 22—Fishing schooner is sunk by German submarine, 60 miles southeast of Cape Porpoise.
- United States schooner Robert and Richard sunk by German submarine off Cape Ann; none lost.
 - United States and French forces advance, occupy area on south between Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road and the Oureq. On the Marne, United States and French pursue fleeing Germans, who destroy villages and supplies.
- July 23—On the west, Americans capture Bazancay and Jaugonne on the Marne, French in centre take Onclhy. On the east British capture Petitchamp Wood, near Marfaux.
- French in Picardy capture heights of Mailly-Raindual, overlooking Valley of Ayre.
- July 24—French and United States troops, in Marne salient, converge from west and south on Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans regain Epieds, north of Marne; advance to Compiègne. British repulse attack at Virgny.
- Total German casualties since Gen. Foch's drive began estimated at 150,000.
 - Several thousand British munition workers strike.
 - Japan agrees to all United States proposals for joint action in Russia.
 - Franco-British airmen bomb Bazoches, Courlandon, Fismes and Cugniecourt.
 - From beginning of present drive to date Allies have taken 25,000 prisoners, 500 cannon, thousands of machine guns; one-seventh of captives are boys of 19.
- July 25—Allies continue to close the pocket of the Aisne-Marne salient. British advance southwest of Rheims, between the Ardre and the Vesle. French are within 3 miles of towns of Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans coming up from the Marne are 5 miles away. The bulk of the German army is southeast of a line between Fismes and Pere.
- July 25—Steamship *Tippecanoe*, outward bound, torpedoed and sunk; crew lost.
- Baron von Hussarek, Minister of Education, succeeds Dr. von Seydler as Austrian Premier.
- July 26—French recapture Villenontaire and take Onclhy-de-Chateau and several hundred prisoners. Southwest of Rheims Allies lose Mery. British defeat German attempt to retake Metteren. In region of Epieds and Trigny, United States troops defeat the Germans.
- Lloyd George announces strikers must either work or fight. London reports the number of strikers in munition factories has been exaggerated.
 - Portuguese bark *Peto* sunk by German submarine 550 miles off American coast; entire crew saved.
 - United States and French troops advance 10 miles on river sector of Marne salient, shutting off Germans from the Marne.
 - Americans clear the woods on north bank and French push eastward.
 - Seizure of 2 men, accused of trying to blow up a war plant at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.
- July 26—In Marne salient French and Americans advance 2 to 3 miles on 20-mile front, taking many villages. Rhigne, Ville-en-Tardenois captured on the east. Cierges and Villers-Argnon in center. On the west French capture Grand-Rozoy.
- July 30—Americans and French lose and regain Cierges and Beugnoux and push ahead 2 miles.
- Allied Embassies to Russia, including United States, removed from Archangel to Kamalaska.
 - Baron von Hussarek, new Austrian Premier, declares Austria ready for honorable peace as soon as opponents renounce hostile plans.
 - United States and British draft treaty goes into effect; British and Canadians have 60 days in which to enlist; treaty does not affect Irish or Anstraliens.
- July 31—Field Marshal von Eichhorn, German commander and virtual dictator in the Ukraine, assassinated at Kieff.
- Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces discontinuance of all distinctions as to Regular, National Army and National Guard, and says sole object of armies now is to kill men.
 - Onondaga Indians of New York declare war on Germany.
- Aug. 1—Allies drive Germans from edge of Forest of Vesle and before Seray, and straighten out line from Bazancay to Cierges and the Meunier Wood; in center Americans advance mile and a half on Fismes road, from Seray toward Chamery.
- French report taking 33,400 prisoners, July 15 to 31. English report prisoners taken during July, 4,503.
- Aug. 3—Allies advance on 30-mile to the Aisne and the Vesle, regain 50 villages, obliterate remnant of Marne salient. Germans evacuate positions on front of 3 miles west of the Ancre and withdraw east of that stream.
- Americans reach outskirts of Fismes. Allied patrols west of Rheims hold Vesle fords.
 - Gen. March says it was the Rainbow Division of New York that last week defeated the Prussian Guard.
 - British ambulance transport Warilda, with 600 ill and wounded soldiers, homeward bound, sunk by German submarine near a British port; 123 missing.
 - Steamer Lake Portage torpedoed in lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N., long. 4 deg. 44 min. W.; 3 of crew killed.
 - Steamer O. B. Jennings sunk by submarine 100 miles off North Carolina coast; 1 killed, several injured.
- Aug. 4—German retreat in Aisne district continues. United States and French troops occupy Fismes and cross Vesle at four points. French occupy St. Vaast.
- In Montdidier salient Germans withdraw on 5 to 10-mile front. French occupy left bank of the Aisne. British reoccupy Pernancourt and Hamel.
- Aug. 5—Germans continue withdrawal on the Ancre and the Aisne. United States troops complete capture of Fismes. French regain the Amiens-Montdidier railroad. Germans evacuate Lys salient, north of La Bassée Canal and east of Rebecq, pressed closely by British.
- Russian and Finnish delegates meet in Berlin to draw peace agreement.
 - Paris again shelled by "Fat Bertha."
- Aug. 5—Schooner Gladys J. Holland torpedoed and sunk 15 miles off Ironbound Island.
- United States troops land at Archangel.
 - Submarine chaser No. 187 collides with another vessel near Hog Island, off Virginia coast, and sinks; no lives lost.
 - United States schooner Stanley M. Seaman stopped by a German submarine 100 miles east of Cape Hatteras, which takes off stores.
- Aug. 6—On Somme salient British put entire German 27th Division out of action. Allies repulse all attempts to dislodge them. Rainy weather halts operations.
- Romania signs treaty of peace with Central Powers, by which she loses province of Dobruja, on south side of Danube, and makes economic concessions.
 - Dewitt C. Poole, United States Consul General in Moscow, destroys his codes and records and turns over business of consulate to Swedish officials.
 - United States steamship Morak (3,023 gross tons) sunk by submarine off Cape Hatteras.

- Aug. 7—United States and French troops cross the Vesle. British troops advance between Lawe and Clarice Rivers 1,000 yards and rush German post near Vieux Berguin, in Lys sector.
- Lloyd George, in House of Commons, says 150 U-boats have been sunk; 75 last year.
- Major Gen. Graves is named to command United States Siberian contingent.
- Fresh mutiny is reported among German sailors at Wilhelmshaven; 50 submarines said to have disappeared; 23 leaders of revolt sentenced to death.
- German raider sinks Diamond Shoals Lightship No. 71.
- The President puts in effect law to prevent use of United States ships or yards by foreign interests.
- Aug. 8—British and French Armies, commanded by Field Marshal Haig, launch new offensive in Somme salient; take Germans by surprise; penetrate 7 miles; occupy many towns; take 7,000 prisoners and 100 guns.
- Allied detachments move south from Archangel to Vologda, and attack Bolshevik columns, reinforced by Germans. A Japanese Lieutenant General is in command.
- Aug. 9—Swedish steamship bombed and sunk 100 miles southeast of Nantucket; British vessel rescues crew.
- Anglo-French wedge driven 13 miles into flank of German position south of the Somme. Morlancourt captured and the Albert railroad reached, outflanking Montdidier. Germans begin evacuating Lys salient. British and French take 17,000 prisoners. Berlin admits losses, but claims Allied drive has been stopped.
- German aviators drop peace propaganda over French lines, with threats to destroy Paris unless France makes peace.
- Russian Premier Lenin tells Soviets Russia is at war with the Entente.
- Gen. Otani, of Japanese Army, named to lead United States and Allied troops in Siberia.
- A summary of results of the Allies' Marne offensive shows they captured 200 towns and villages, 1,000 square miles of territory and shortened their line 33 miles.
- Aug. 10—United States schooners Katy Palmer, Reliance and Ahla May sunk by German submarine, also the Sybil and Mary Bennett of Gloucester, Mass.
- French capture Montdidier and reach Chaubies. United States troops capture Chipilly. British advance toward Bray; take nearly 400 guns and more than 24,000 prisoners. The 27th Division "Empire," New York, is with the British Army in Flanders.
- Aug. 11—French make appreciable progress between the Oise and the Ayré; close in on Laasigny from east and south, and bombard Rose Noyon road. British and French fight for Chaubies.
- British airmen on second day of Picardy offensive shoot down 61 German flyers, making total 120 for 2 days.
- Bolshevik leaders prepare for flight, as counter-revolutionary movement spreads in Russia.
- Aviators report Germans digging in and stringing barbed wire before Franco-American positions on the Vesle.
- Aug. 11—Estimated that 30,000 prisoners, including more than 1,000 officers, captured so far in Allied offensive in Picardy.
- Nine United States fishing boats off Georgia's banks sunk by U-boats.
- London reports 187 German flyers shot down in Picardy so far, the British losing 84.
- British steamship Penitence torpedoed by submarine 100 miles east of Nantucket.
- Aug. 12—Allied advance slows up. Americans capture Bray. French take Gury.
- Disorder grows in Moscow. German Ambassador flees to Pskoff.
- Norwegian steamer Somerstad sunk by torpedo 25 miles off Fire Island; no casualties.
- Aug. 13—The Echo de Paris states that since Allied counter-offensive began July 18, Allies have taken more than 70,000 prisoners, 1,000 guns, 10,000 machine guns.
- London announces for the five day fighting on Picardy front British have won 27 aerial victories; Germans 101.
- United States steamship Frederic Kellogg torpedoed; 2 naval reserve men lost.
- French troops occupy Thiesscourt Plateau, repulse an attack, gain command of the Divette and Oise Valleys and threaten Laasigny. Roye is being enveloped by British on the north and French on the south.
- Norwegian steamship Commerstoed torpedoed off Fire Island.
- On the Vesle Franco-Americans are pushed out of Esmette, but recover it by counter attack.
- French transport Djennah sunk in Mediterranean; 442 men missing.
- Steamer Frederic R. Kellogg torpedoed off Barnegat Light; 3 killed, 4 missing.
- Aug. 14—Allies make further gains at both ends of Somme salient. French capture Ribecourt, and Germans evacuate positions at Beaumont Hamel, Serre, Puisieux-au-Mont and Bincigny, above the Ayré. English strengthen positions along Somme, between Etinchem and Bray.
- Capt. James Fitzmorris of Royal Flying Corps killed near Cincinnati while flying from Indianapolis to Dayton.
- Schooner Dorothy Barrett attacked by submarine near Cape May, N. J. Crew abandon vessel, which takes fire; no lives lost.
- Aug. 15—Canadian troops capture villages of Damery and Parvillers, northwest of Roye. British advance northwest of Chaubies; their patrols enter Albert. French make local gains between the Metz and the Oise Rivers.
- Prisoners taken on western front now number 30,344.
- Allies from Archangel penetrate 100 miles from Archangel along railway to Vologda.
- First of United States contingent to operate in Siberia, 27th United States Infantry from Philippines, lands at Vladivostok.
- A British column, pushing up through Persia, reaches Baku, on the Caspian Sea.
- United States schooner Madingadah shelled and sunk by submarine near Winter Quarter Shoals Light Vessel.
- United States steamer Cubore (7,300 tons) sunk by submarine; no lives lost.
- Aug. 16—French and British approach Roye and repulse counter attack on Damery. British push up the valley on both sides of the Ayré, reach the outskirts of Thiépval Wood. Germans evacuate Vieux Berguin, on Lys salient.
- The Don Cossacks clear left bank of the Don and move south.
- Large tank steamer shelled off Cape Hatteras by a submarine and reported on fire; entire crew saved.
- United States cargo ship Montanan (9,659 gross tons) torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; 5 men missing.
- A second United States transport carrying troops from Manila lands at Vladivostok.
- United States air squadron of 18 De Havilland machines (4 type), equipped with Liberty motors, makes successful flight over German lines.
- Paris estimates loss in Germans killed since war began at 1,400,000.
- The two Kaisers meet at German grand headquarters in Berlin.
- Reports from Austria to effect that Austria's Constitution will be revised and provision made for division of Austro-Hungarian Empire into states autonomous in home affairs.
- United States steamer Westford (8,800 tons) sunk by torpedo with loss of 3.

- Aug. 16.—British steamer *Eserick* (4,151 tons) torpedoed about 500 miles off French coast; 13 of 37 picked up; rest missing.
- Aug. 17.—United States cargo ship *Joseph Cudahy* torpedoed about 700 miles from English coast; 13 of crew rescued; 62 missing.
- French capture plateau north of Autrechtes, between the Somme and the Marne salients.
 - Americans in the Vosges, east of St. Dié, capture village of Frapelle.
 - Japanese troops land at Vladivostok.
 - A belated message tells of capture of Irkutsk by the Czechoslovaks.
 - A message via Berlin says Soviet troops have surrounded and are bombing Kazan.
 - British Admiralty reports 2 destroyers sunk by mines, with loss of life.
 - French cruiser *Dupetit Thouras* sunk by U-boat.
 - Austria denounces British recognition of Czechoslovaks as a nation and says they will be regarded and treated as traitors.
 - Gen. March says there are 1,450,000 United States soldiers in expeditionary forces in all parts of the world.
 - Norwegian steamship *San Jose* sunk by submarine; no lives lost, and bark *Nordhav* off Cape Henry.
- Aug. 18.—Americans in village of Frapelle, on western front, repulse enemy patrol raids and make advances in spite of Germans throwing 2,500 shells.
- Forty survivors of torpedoed British tanker *Mirlo* reach Norfolk minus all their clothes, after having fought their way through a sea of burning oil; 10 were burned to death.
- Aug. 19.—French reach outskirts of Lassigny. British capture Roze, a railroad station. In Lys salient British advance on a front of 10 miles and enter Merville. Northwest of Soissons French capture 2,200 prisoners.
- Aviation statistics for four American squadrons up to Aug. 1 show 59 German planes downed, exclusive of Luthbery's.
- Aug. 20.—Marshal Foch begins drive on 15-mile front between the Aisne and the Oise; advances nearly 3 miles; captures a dozen villages and 8,000 prisoners.
- Czechoslovak forces in Western Siberia capture Shadrinsk, on the Siberian Railroad, east of the Urals.
 - Major d'Annunzio, Italy's poet-airman, flies 100 miles across the Adriatic Sea to Pola, the Austrian naval base, and drops 14 bombs on the arsenal.
 - Steam trawler *Triumph* is captured by a submarine and converted into a raider to prey upon fishing vessels.
- Aug. 21.—Gen. March announces 22 United States army divisions on French soil.
- British troops capture Albert, in Lys salient; reach outskirts of Neu-Berquin. French widen front on south bank of Oise; cross the Ailette; approach forest of Concy, north of Oise; reach Dyette River; take a large number of guns and prisoners.
 - Paris reports capture of 100,000 Germans on western front since July 19; defeat of 6 German armies since Aug. 15.
 - The Lake Eden torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; 6 killed, 7 missing.
 - United States bombing airplanes drop 38 bombs on Conflans, a town on Verdun-Metz railroad.
 - Allied airplanes kill 5, injure 2 and damage private property at Cologne.
- Aug. 22.—At Paris a barge loaded with 540 tons of gasoline, belonging to United States expeditionary forces, takes fire.
- Allied representatives at Archangel announce they have come at invitation of rightfully constituted Russian Government to expel the Germans and overturn the Lenne-Trotsky peace treaty.
 - The Gasconier, a Belgian Relief Commission ship, on way to Belgium, outside war zone, with cargo of food, sunk by submarine and lifeboats fired on; officer and 5 men killed; others wounded.
- Aug. 23.—British airmen bomb Karlsruhe; 9 killed, 6 injured.
- Australians take Chingues and Chugnotles Valley and 4,000 prisoners, including 3 battalion commanders; shoot down 2 low flying German air machines by air machines. British airmen attack airdrome at Buhl and railway junction at Treves.
 - Germans defeated on 30-mile front by British and French from the Cojeul to the Ailette, losing many towns, men and guns.
 - British airmen bomb Frankfurt, Cologne and Mannheim.
 - Gen. Foch receives his baton as a Marshal of France from President Poincare.
 - Gen. Semenov, with force of Czechoslovaks, defeats a Magyar-Bolshevist force at Montsieyskaia, Siberia.
 - Bray, La Boisselle, Orvillers, Monquet Farm, Thiepval and Grandcourt are captured with 2,000 prisoners. West of Fismes United States troops carry line as far as Soissons-Rheims road.
 - Two seaplanes collide in fog off Fire Island; 3 of crew missing.
 - Gen. Haig continues advance from the Ancre to the Somme. British capture Sapignies and Behagnies, towns north of Bapaume. Welsh troops capture Mametz Woods. French are in possession of entire south bank of the Oise and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont St. Maré.
- Aug. 24.—United States troops advance east of Raucoules; repel German raid in the Vosges.
- Austrian airmen bomb city of Padua.
 - British advance toward Bapaume, in Picardy, on 30-mile front; capture Thiepval, take Bray, La Boisselle, Monquet Farm and Grandcourt; surround town of Miramont. United States troops advance on half-mile front to Soissons-Rheims road.
 - Submarine chaser No. 209 shelled and sunk by a steamship, *Felix Taussig*, by mistake; commander and 15 of crew missing; 4 killed, 5 injured.
- Aug. 25.—British advance 10 miles on 30-mile front, capture La Boisselle, take over 17,000 prisoners; attack Bapaume defenses, take Warlencourt, Sapignies and St. Leger. French occupy entire south bank of the Oise, west of the Ailette and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont St. Maré; drive Germans from the plateau of Audignicourt, Nanpcel and Carlepont and from heights west of the Ailette.
- German submarine sinks United States schooner *E. J. Flaherty* and Canadian fishing vessels *E. B. Walters*, *C. M. Walters* and *Morris B. Adams*; no lives lost.
- Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28.—Allied war planes bombard Constantinople 4 times in 3 nights.
- Aug. 26.—British take Monchy and other towns on old Hindenburg line and 1,500 prisoners. French capture Fresnoy, near Roze, and defeat an attack by Prussian Guards on the Ailette.
- British air raid on Mannheim damages chemical plants.
 - Lenine, Bolshevik Premier of Russia, and Trotsky, War Minister, reported to have taken refuge on vessels at Kronstadt and Petrograd respectively.
- Aug. 27.—French capture Roze, take 1,100 prisoners. French extend line on Oise nearly a mile. British again pierce Hindenburg line; capture Dompierre and Montauban and enter Bapaume. South of Somme Canadians take 2,000 prisoners.
- Count von Bernstorff appointed German envoy at Constantinople.
- Aug. 28.—Allies advance on Somme front. French take Chaulnes and Nesle, 40 villages, reach Canal du Nord. British capture Trones Wood and outflank Arras-Cambrai road. Canadians on the Scarpe take 2,000 prisoners. Germans attack Fismette.
- Gen. March says United States troops and Allies in 8 weeks since July 1 have taken 102,000 prisoners, 1,300 guns. War Department estimates on basis of prisoners captured that Germany in same period must have lost nearly 350,000 killed and wounded.

- Aug. 29—British take Bapaume. French take Noyon. Gen. Mangin crosses the Oise; captures Morlincourt. United States and French troops capture Juvigny, but lose Chavigny. British capture Guichey and outflank Peronne. British have taken since Aug. 21, 26,000 prisoners.
- Aug. 30—British capture Bullecourt and reach Wotan line. Germans retreat from Flanders. British occupy Baillet; capture Comblis and advance toward Peronne. United States and French retake Chavigny and extend line east of Coney.
- United States steamer Omega (3,636 tons) torpedoed and sunk; 29 missing.
- Aug. 31—British capture Mt. Kemmel, southwest of Ypres and Mt. St. Quentin, and 1,500 prisoners. French cross Canal du Nord, in Somme region; capture Cheville.
- Nicholas Lenné, Bolsheviki Premier, wounded twice by assassin.
- Spanish steamship Ataz-Mendi, carrying coal from England to Spain, torpedoed and sunk; no lives lost. Spain seizes all interned German vessels.
- Sept. 1—United States troops advance about 2 miles beyond Juvigny; take 600 prisoners. Allies take Peronne. Australians take 2,000 prisoners. Allies advance from south of Somme to Lys salient in Flanders. French advance north of the Ailette; gain foothold in wood west of Concy-le-Chateau; take Crecy-au-Mont and 1,000 prisoners.
- During August British take 57,318 German prisoners (1283 officers), 657 guns, over 5,750 machine guns, over 1,000 trench mortars, 3 trains, 9 locomotives.
- British advance in Macedonia north of Mcaknah and west of Vardar River.
- Sept. 2—On western front Allied forces have taken since July 15, 128,302 prisoners, 2,069 guns, 1,734 mine throwers, 13,783 machine guns.
- British pierce Droecourt-Quent line; take LeTransloy, Dury, Cagnicourt and Bois-le-Bouche. Canadians gain over 3 miles. English reach outskirts of Bengny, and take Villers-au-Fois. English and Australians drive Germans from St. Pierre-Vaast Wood and take villages of Allines and Haut-Allines. French occupy Neuilly, Terny, Sorny and advance north of Croy.
- British airmen bomb airdrome at Buhl.
- Sept. 3—Germans flee from the Scarpe to the Somme. Gen. Haig captures 16,000 men. British advance between Epchy and Vermand and break through Wotan switch line.
- United States cargo ship Lake Owens (2,308 gross tons) sunk by gunfire in foreign waters.
- United States steamer Frank H. Buck sinks a submarine in mid-Atlantic by gunfire.
- Sept. 4—On west front British cross Canal du Nord, push down from Quent to within 6 miles of Cambrai. French gain northeast of Noyon and cross Vesle on 20-mile front.
- Despatches to United States State Department announce destruction of Bolsheviki army east of Lake Baikal. The Omsk Provisional Government declares war on Germany. All Americans in Petrograd reported safe.
- Powder factory at Plauen, Saxony, blows up. Out of 6,900 women employed, 12 escape.
- Sept. 5—Allies advance on 90-mile front. British from below Peronne to Equancourt take Hill No. 63, beyond Wulverghem and Ploegsteert. French advance beyond Canal du Nord, from above the Nesle to north of Noyon.
- Since Aug. 4 British have taken about 70,000 prisoners. French and Americans about 10,000.
- United States troops advance over plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne.
- United States steamer Mount Vernon struck by torpedo 200 miles off French coast; 35 men killed by explosion; reaches port by its own steam.
- Sept. 6—British advance 3 miles on 12-mile front east of Peronne.
- British transport Persie (12,042 tons) carrying 2,800 United States troops, torpedoed by German submarine 200 miles off English coast; all on board saved.
- Sept. 7—General retreat of Germans on front of 100 miles. Arras-Cambrai sector to Rheims. British advance 9 miles beyond the Somme; take Hancourt, Sorel-le-Grand and Metz-en-Centerre. French cross St. Quentin Canal; take Tagny Bridge and station at St. Simon, also Termerin, 3 miles from La Fere. British airmen bomb Mannheim, poison gas center.
- Sept. 8—Allies advance 3 miles toward St. Quentin. French advance within 2 miles of La Fere. British occupy Villeveque, Roisel and Ste. Emilie. United States troops take village of Gleimes.
- Sept. 8—During first week in September British take 10,000 prisoners.
- United States refugees from Russia reach Stockholm.
- Secretary of War Baker, John D. Ryan, Director of Aircraft Production and Surgeon Gen. Gorgas arrive in Paris for war conference.
- Sept. 10—French close on south end of Hindenburg line; take Gouzeaucourt Wood and occupy Vermand and Vendelles. French again cross Crozat Canal, opposite Liez; hold entire length of canal.
- All British and French Consuls throughout Russia controlled by Bolsheviki are imprisoned. Soviet Government offers to exchange diplomatists with England, provided she guarantee safe conduct of all Russians held in London.
- Five hundred and twelve counter revolutionists at Petrograd shot in reprisal for killing of Moses Critzky, Bolsheviki Commissioner, and 35 land owners put to death on account of attack on Premier Lenné.
- Sept. 10—French close on south end of Hindenburg line; now less than 4 miles from St. Quentin, 2 from La Fere, 1 from St. Gobain.
- British airmen bomb U-boat shelters at Bruges and docks at Ostend.
- Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in address to Vienna newspaper men, says military decision by Central Powers is doubtful, and proposes calm exchange of views with the Entente Powers.
- Ambassador Francis reports recent supplementary treaty between Germany and Russia, which requires expulsion of Allies from Russian territory and payment of 6,000,000 marks by Russia to Germany.
- Steamer Berwind sunk by German submarine; 4 of crew lost.
- Sept. 11—French capture Travecy, on Hindenburg line, 2 miles north of La Fere. British advance near to Cambrai and St. Quentin. Germans counter attack Franco-Americans and suffer heavy losses.
- On western front during month of August French bombing machines bring down 250 German airplanes and 66 captive balloons.
- Bolsheviki advancing toward Ekaterinburg, east of Ural Mountains, are defeated by Czech-Slovak and Siberian forces; lose 1,000 men, 3 armored trains and 11 locomotives, 60 machine guns.
- French repulse 6 German attacks in region of Laffaux and Celles-sur-Aisne. British advance in direction of Attilly and Vermand.
- Sept. 13—British advance near Cambrai and around La Bassée. Gen. Pershing's forces practically wipe out St. Mihiel salient; take 12,000 prisoners, 60 big guns. The railway Verdun to Toul and Nancy via St. Mihiel, intact and open to the Allies. Secretary Baker and Gen. Pershing and Petain visit St. Mihiel a few hours after its capture.
- Allied airmen bomb Metz and Goucelles.
- Sept. 15—British capture Maissamy, northwest of St. Quentin. United States troops advance 2 to 3 miles on 33 mile front; capture 200 cannon in St. Mihiel wedge. Fortress of Metz opens fire on Allied forces.
- British steamship Galway Castle sunk by U-boat; 120 lost, 30 of them women and children.
- Germany makes peace offer to Belgium.

- Sept. 16.—British cross St. Quentin Canal in two places; take 6,000 prisoners. British and French advance 2 to 3 miles on 21-mile front. United States and British flyers raid Lorraine territory with bombs; many giant Handley-Page machines used by Americans.
- Germans, aiding Bulgars in Macedonia, defeated by Serbs, who take 4,000 prisoners, 50 guns.
- Nine Coast Guard men of United States Seneca die in trying to save British steamer Wellington, torpedoed.
- British advance in neighborhood of Ploegsteert and Ypres and north of Arras-Cambrai road. French capture Vailly and Mont-des-Singes, one of the keys to Laon. United States forces establish key line on St. Mihiel front, engineers repair highways in salient, preparing for further pursuit of Germans.
- In Macedonia, British begin drive on 10-mile front, carry first and second Bulgar lines; take 800 prisoners and 10 guns.
- Czecho-Slovaks appeal for Allied help to hasten.
- Sept. 18.—United States rejects Austro-Hungarian peace proposal.
- United States steamer Buena Ventura torpedoed on voyage, Bordeaux to Philadelphia; 3 boats with 64 men missing.
- Sept. 17.—Germans strengthen trenches in front of St. Mihiel salient; burn towns in Moselle region.
- In Macedonia, Allies advance 5 miles on 12-mile front; take Gradshnitza, 3,000 prisoners and 24 guns (Jugo-Slav division fighting with the French).
- Serbians reach Kozjak.
- Italians make 5 attacks on Tassen Ridge; are repulsed by Austrians.
- Sept. 18.—British advance 3 miles; take Epehy, Peziere and Gauchy Wood and 6,000 prisoners. French gain over a mile.
- Franco-Serb forces advance 10 miles on 20-mile front; cross Gradshnitza; take 4,000 prisoners. United States tanks attack on the St. Mihiel salient; enter villages of Nonsard, Pommies, La Marche and Biomey.
- Sept. 19.—English troops take Lempiere and Gauchy Wood. Australians carry Hindenburg outposts in front of Hargicourt, Villeret and Le Vergnier. French reach Dallon, beyond Francilly and Salency, 2 miles from St. Quentin. Germans counter attack on northern part of British front and on French front in Soissons sector.
- In Macedonia, Serbs penetrate Bulgar defenses on 25-mile front; advance 15 to 17 miles; take 5,000 prisoners, 80 guns.
- General Allenby, in Palestine, attacks Turks on 10-mile front; breaks through between Rafat and the sea and advances 12 miles; takes 3,000 prisoners.
- British evacuate Baku, on the Caspian Sea, and withdraw to Persian base.
- German Ambassador, in Vienna, presents Germany's reply to Austro-Hungarian peace note, and says Germany is ready to participate in proposed exchange of ideas.
- Sept. 20.—On the western front British retake Moenvres.
- Since Sept. 18, 18 German divisions have been defeated by United Kingdom and Australian troops; 10,000 prisoners and more than 60 guns taken.
- British Air Ministry reports 60 tons of bombs dropped on German territory in 5 days, chiefly poison gas and airplane factories at Mannheim, at Damlar works at Stuttgart, railway station at Frankfurt and docks and sidings at Karlsruhe; 101 German machines destroyed, 37 disabled; British losses, 50.
- Austrian U-boat sinks French submarine Circe; second officer the only survivor.
- An enemy submarine captures United States steam trawler Kingfisher after torpedoing it, 95 miles off English coast; the crew escapes.
- United States steamer Ticonderoga (5,130 tons) sink by submarine in midocean without warning; 10 officers, 102 enlisted men lost; 2 officers, 5 men taken prisoners.
- Allied air forces bomb Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Bohnay, Frascau and Mohenge.
- In Central Macedonia, Serbs advance 12 miles, taking 16 villages. German and Bulgar reinforcements arrive.
- Sept. 21.—French troops take town of Benay, south-east of Essigny. British improve position west of Messines and south of Ypres. British yield in some places, but make net advance; take 400 prisoners. The Americans now 10 miles from Metz and the same from Comblans.
- Serbians, east of Monastir, advance 5 miles, occupy 10 villages.
- Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, says 1,750,000 soldiers have been sent abroad.
- United States Government directs its Ambassadors and Ministers in neutral and Allied countries to ascertain whether Governments to which they are accredited will join in immediate action to protest against Russian terrorism.
- Japanese Cabinet, headed by Field Marshal Count Terauchi, resigns.
- Sept. 22.—United States troops make 2 raids on Germans northeast of St. Mihiel; take 34 prisoners, 2 machine guns.
- Serbian forces advance in region of Cehren, take high crest near Porta and Crena.
- In Palestine, Gen. Allenby advances beyond Nazareth, taking 18,000 prisoners, 120 guns, much ammunition.
- The Havas Agency, chief French news bureau says Allies took 185,000 prisoners in last 2 months, and estimates enemy's losses of men unable to return to the ranks at 600,000.
- Sept. 23.—On western front 2 British airmen in 1 machine capture 65 Germans, directing them to the British lines. On Lorraine front "American Flying Circus" now accredited with 137 aerial victories.
- In Macedonia, northeast of Monastir, French cavalry capture Pripek. In Doiran region Anglo-Greek forces join with Franco-Greeks in pursuit of Bulgarians. Anglo-Greeks reach Smokitsa, an advance of 10 miles.
- In Palestine, British cavalry capture Acre and Es Salt and Port of Hissu. Arab Allies take Malan; prisoners in drive exceed 25,000.
- Sept. 24.—Comit von Hertling, in Reichstag, declares public discontent in Germany not justified by military situation on western front; he admits the situation is grave, but says: "We have no cause to be faint-hearted; we have already had to pass through harder times."
- Sept. 25.—On western front British occupy Village of Selency, make slight advance near Inchy west of Cambrai. In same sector French take 10 German officers and more than 500 men; take by assault the Village of l'Epine-de-Dallon. United States long-range guns bombard Metz and civilians begin packing.
- On the Macedonian front Bulgarians are retreating on 130 mile front; whole of Monastir-Pripek-Gradskirod, connecting the two Bulgar armies, is in the hands of the Allies. Italian troops in western Macedonia occupy heights north of Topolchani, between Monastir and Pripek.
- London announces officially 40,000 prisoners, 265 guns, taken by Gen. Allenby's forces in Palestine.
- Ottawa issues statement Canadian net war losses to Aug. 1, 115,800 (this includes killed, died of wounds, missing, prisoners of war, and men discharged as medically unfit).
- British airmen bomb Frankfurt and German air-dromes at Buhl and Kaiserlautern.
- Russian Bolshevik Government issues decree to end reign of terror and return to orderly methods.
- Sept. 26.—United States troops, on 20-mile front, advance 7 miles between Argonne Forest and Verdun; take 12 towns, 5,000 prisoners. Left of the Americans, French advance 4 miles retake strong positions.
- British occupy Amman, in Palestine; hold the River Jordan; with the Arabs surround 4th Turkish Army of 25,000; prisoners now number 45,000.

- Serbs capture Vele, 25 miles southeast of Uskub and Istip; also take Kochana. British capture Strumitza, 6 miles across Bulgarian front.
- Naval patrol boat Tampa torpedoed and sunk in British Channel, with all on board (118).
- On western front British airplanes bomb railways of Metz-Sablon, Andun-le-Roman, Mezieres and Thionville, and the Frescati airdrome.
- Sept. 27.—British attack on Cambrai front, take Epinay and Oisy-le-Verger and 500 prisoners. Canadian division passes Haynecourt, reaches Duai-Cambrai road. United States forces take Charpeny, Very, Epinayville and Ivoyry. French and United States forces advance 2 miles on 20-mile front; capture 20 towns; take 18,000 prisoners.
- Gen. Allenby takes 5,000 Turk prisoners and 350 guns.
- Bulgaria applies to British Government for an armistice. Gen. Franchet de Esperey, in command of Allied armies in Macedonia, telegraphs the French Government that Bulgarian officers had applied for 48-hour armistice, that he had refused to suspend hostilities, but would receive delegates.
- Sept. 28.—Gen. Haig's men cross Scheldt Canal, cut Cambrai-Douai road and now within 2 miles of Cambrai; take Highland and Welsh Ridges, capture Noyelles-sur-L'Escaut, Cantaing and Fontaine-Notre-Dame. French on Aisne front capture Ft. Malmaison; take Somme-Py, Jony and Aizi. Canadians take the villages of Raillencourt and Saily. United States troops advance 2 miles to outskirts of Briellules and Exermont. United States batteries hit 2 trains loaded with German troops entering Briellules. Belgian and British troops advance over 4 miles; take Houthulst Wood and most of Barchaentall Ridge.
- Sept. 28.—Panic on Budapest Bourse and peace riots in Berlin during which many statues are smashed.
- Von Hertling resigns as Chancellor and Admiral von Hintze as Foreign Secretary.
- Week's British losses: Officers killed or died of wounds, 432; men, 3,536; officers wounded or missing, 804; men, 19,757.
- Sept. 29.—An English division swims St. Quentin Canal; pierces Hindenburg line north of Bellenglise (only 1 drowned); take 4,200 prisoners (1,000 in Bellenglise Tunnel), 70 cannon, over 1,000 machine guns. Total British casualty list, 800.
- French take Revillon, Romain and Montigny-sur-Vesle. Italians, north of the Aisne, capture Soupir. Between Bellcourt and Gonnichien, United States, Australian and English troops gain ground. At Bonyard, Villers-Guislain Germans make slight advance. Allies forced to withdraw from villages of Aubendaulan-Bac and Arleux.
- 10,000 Turks surrender to British at Zaza station, Palestine.
- Sept. 30.—Belgians capture Roulers; take 300 guns. British occupy Gheluwe; take 97 guns and within 2 miles of Neuin. French reach the Oise-Aisne Canal; capture half of Chemin des Dames and 1,600 prisoners. British advance continues in St. Quentin-Cambrai sector; take Thorigny, Ile Trompuy and Gonnichien. British again cross Scheldt Canal and take Crevecoeur, 4 miles south of Cambrai.
- On Verdun front, 18 United States pursuit planes battle with 25 German Fokkers and bring down 7; losing none.
- United States steamer Ticonderoga torpedoed in mid-ocean; 2 army officers, 99 seamen, 10 navy officers lost.
- British forces surround Damascus, in Palestine.
- Secretary of State Lansing, in reply to Germany's threat to execute United States prisoners of war found with shot guns, gave notice that in such event reprisals will be taken on German prisoners in United States.
- Bulgaria quits. Bulgarian delegates sign armistice, Bulgaria to evacuate Greece and Serbia, demobilize army and surrender means of transportation, free passage to be given across territory and a right to occupy strategic points, terms purely military; no political conditions.
- Prince Maximilian of Baden succeeds Count George F. von Hertling as German Premier.
- Oct. 1.—Field Marshal Haig reports British forces during September took 66,300 prisoners, including 1,500 officers, 700 guns, thousands of machine guns; total captures August and September 123,618 prisoners, including 2,784 officers, about 1,400 guns.
- Gen. Debigny's cavalry (French) enter St. Quentin at heels of retreating Germans. Cambrai in flames. Gen. Plumer (Belgian) crosses the Lys; takes Commines; he is only 6 miles from Courtrai. Belgian forces nearing Bruges. Gen. Gouraud continues advance in Champagne district. United States forces battle with Germans in Argonne region. British capture Leveignes, and with Canadians, Provillie and Tilley, and clear enemy from high ground south of Le Catelet.
- Since Sept. 26 French have taken 13,000 prisoners between the Suipe and the Argonne.
- Gen. Pershing reports United States' armies since Sept. 26 have brought down on western front more than 100 hostile planes and 21 balloons.
- Gen. Allenby captures Damascus and takes 7,000 Turks. Since Sept. 20 Allenby's forces have marched 130 miles; taken over 50,000 prisoners; destroyed 3 Turkish armies. Arab forces are fighting with Allies in Palestine and Syria.
- Oct. 1-2.—German airplane bombards a French hospital at Chadons; many French soldiers killed and wounded.
- Oct. 2.—Serbian troops enter Nish.
- Paris says officially Allies captured July 15 to Sept. 30 5,518 officers, 218,491 men, 3,669 cannon, more than 23,000 machine guns, hundreds of mine throwers.
- North of Cambrai New Zealand and Anglo-Scottish troops drive enemy from Crevecoeur and Rumilly.
- Australian troops, northeast of Damascus, capture Turkish column; take 1,500 prisoners, 2 guns, 40 machine guns.
- Oct. 2.—New York troops force back Germans in Argonne Forest. Armies of Gens. Gouraud and Berthelot continue advance on front east and west of Rheims; reach Aisne Canal, pass beyond St. Quentin. Germans recapture Esnechart on British front, otherwise whole of Hindenburg system below Bellcourt Tunnel in hands of British. British advance 2,000 yards southeast of Roulers; take Rollegchemacelle. French occupy Poulloin, and take forts of St. Thierry and St. Quentin. North of Vesle River capture Roncy, Guyencourt, Bouffignereux, Villers-Francaux, Carroy and Courcy. French troops pierce over 5 miles of barbed wire and take Challerange (important railway junction), northwest of Rheims; take Cormicy; reach Aisne Canal, between Cenavreux and La Neuville; take 2,800 prisoners; in center Gen. Berthelot captures Loivre.
- Thirty Italian naval units and a larger number of airmen bombard town and harbor of Durazzo, in Albania.
- Oct. 3.—Latest summary of war material taken by United States troops in Argonne section shows 120 guns, 2,750 trench mortars, 300 machine guns, 106 anti-tank guns, thousands of shells, hundreds of thousands rounds of small arms ammunition.
- On western front in week ending today Allies have taken 60,000 prisoners and 1,000 guns.
- British troops are in Lens and Armentieres and within 7 miles of Lille.
- United States cargo steamship Lake City (3,500 tons) collides with oil tanker James McKee off Key West and sinks; 30 of crew (35) reported safe.
- Italian steamship Alberta Troves (3,818 tons) torpedoed about 300 miles off American coast; 21 of crew missing.
- Greek troops enter Drama; Bulgarian in wall drawing carry off cattle, cereals, and a mixed riding stock. French airmen bomb enemy outposts and lay mines in Lens region, in Valley of Suipe and railway stations.

- Oct. 4—German retreat continues on Lenz front. British advance to within 6 miles of Lille, at Wavrin and Erquinghem; reach outskirts of Montbrehain, north of St. Quentin. Belgians and French make slight advance toward Hoogbode and Roulers. On British front Germans retake Montbrehain and Beaufort; Germans evacuate Brimart and Bernu. Northwest of Verdun 5 United States airmen fight 7 Germans; bring down 1. Seven German planes brought down by anti-air-craft guns. Eight United States pursuit planes run into squadron of 25 German planes; 5 Germans brought down; Americans losing 1.
- On western front in past week British airplanes drop 300 tons of bombs on railway between the coast and the Somme; over northern France and Belgium 124 enemy machines brought down; 46 driven out of control; 90 British machines missing.
- United States steamer Herman Frasch sunk at sea in collision with United States steamer George G. Henry; 7 officers, 16 men missing.
- United States cargo steamship San Saba (2,458 tons) hits mine and sinks, 15 miles southeast of Barnegat, N. J.
- United States scout patrol No. 197 sinks by internal explosion in Long Island Sound; 35 rescued.
- Italians occupy Berat, cross Senenyi River and the plain of Mazukia.
- Baron von Hussarek, Austrian Prime Minister, resigns.
- Oct. 5—Gen. Haig advances above St. Quentin. Germans leaving Lille, set fire to Douai. French take heights beyond Rheims, reach Bethemville; capture Fort Brimart; advance 4 miles past Morlanvillers stronghold; cross Aisne Canal at several points. Gen. Gouraud's army drives enemy from Challerange.
- British capture Beaufort and Montbrehain, north of St. Quentin, and 1,000 prisoners. Americans attack between the Meuse and the Argonne; advance 2 miles. French gain ground northwest of Rheims.
- Gen. Allenby advances from Damascus toward Beirut; has taken 15,000 more prisoners, making total of 71,000, besides 8,000 claimed by Arab army of King Hussein.
- King Ferdinand abdicates Bulgarian throne in favor of oldest son, Boris.
- Oct. 5—King Boris, new King of Bulgaria, orders demobilization.
- Bulgaria notifies Austrians and Germans to quit her territory within a month.
- Imperial German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, in Reichstag, proposes an immediate suspension of hostilities. Entente Allies to be asked to state their peace terms.
- Oct. 6—In Champagne region Germans retreat on 28-mile front. French capture heights around Nogent l'Abbesse; occupy Pomacle; advance lines to south of Boul-sur-Suippe; cross the Aisne. Italians take Suippa. British capture town of Fresnoy, south of Cambrai. Germans retreat on 7-mile front in Rheims salient. United States troops capture St. Etienne, 1,500 prisoners, including 48 officers. Americans cross Scheldt Canal. Gen. Haig's forces reach Haute-Deuille Canal line. Germans continue retreat between Lenz and Armentières, evacuate Le Cateau, 15 miles southeast of Cambrai.
- German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, through Swiss Government, sends note to President Wilson requesting him to take in hand restoration of peace, acquaint belligerents of request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries; says German Government accepts Wilson programme of Jan. 8 and later addresses and requests immediate armistice.
- Franco-Americans cross the Aisne. Gen. Berthelot's army crosses Aisne Canal north of Rheims.
- Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of British Admiralty, and members of Admiralty Board, arrive at an Atlantic port.
- Italians take Dibra.
- Serbians enter Vranje (about 50 miles south of Nish).
- In Albania Italians reach Lindsa.
- Armed mercantile cruiser Otranto collides with steamship Reishmir off Scottish coast and sinks; 264 United States soldiers lost.
- Oct. 7—French pursue Germans northeast of Rheims; take Berry-au-Bac, cross Arnes River, take St. Masmes, northeast of Rheims. British advance on 4-mile front north of Scarpe River; take 2 villages. United States troops strike on left wing east of the Argonne. British take villages of Blache-St. Vaast and Oppy. Germans set fire to Laon.
- French sailors capture Beirut, seaport of Syria, on the Mediterranean.
- Serbian troops advance north of Vranje, toward Nish; take 1,500 Austro-German prisoners.
- United States troops drive enemy out of Chalet-Chabery and seize height west of the Aire. British and United States troops attack between St. Quentin and Cambrai; advance about 2 miles on entire front; capture Beugard and Premont. On left French, Scottish and Welsh take village of Scram. In center British and Welsh take Malincourt. New Zealanders take Esnes. British take Fresnes-les-Montauban and Neuville.
- Italians advance north in Albania; take city of Elbassan.
- French, on Suippe front, reach outskirts of Condes-sur-Suippe, and capture Bazancourt; northeast of St. Quentin capture Fontaine-Uterte and Bellecourt Farm; also wood east of Tilloy, Hill 134 and village of Roucourt.
- Between St. Quentin and Cambrai British and French advance over 3 miles. Hindenburg system penetrated south of Cambrai. United States troops take Cornay.
- Oct. 8—Serbians take Leskovatz, 25 miles south of Nish, and reach line of Lippvitz and Kassanecovich 10 miles north of Leskovatz; take 3,000 prisoners.
- Italian fleet, aided by United States submarine and French and British destroyers, attack and destroy Austrian fleet and naval base of Durazzo.
- British occupy Beirut; take 60 Turkish officers, 600 men.
- Stockholm reports Norwegian steamship Gjertrud (595 tons) sunk by German submarine; 11 of crew missing.
- The President, through Secretary of State Lansing, asks Imperial German Government if it accepts terms laid down by him on Jan. 8, 1918. Says he could not propose armistice to Allies so long as German or Austrian armies are on their soil, and asks whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire, who have thus far conducted the war.
- Oct. 9—Allies capture Cambrai, which the Germans, in retreating, set fire to.
- United States troops break through Kriemhilde line on both sides of the Meuse, and with French, clear Argonne Wood.
- United States aero bombing expedition of 200 bombing airplanes, 100 pursuit machines, 50 triplanes, drop 32 tons of explosives on German cantonment in area between Waville and Danvillers, about 12 miles north of Verdun; during day destroy 12 enemy planes. In addition, same day, United States airplanes brought down 5 German machines and balloons.
- Serbians reach Gorizia.
- United States submarine chaser No. 219 sinks from an explosion; 1 killed, 1 missing; an officer and 8 men injured.
- Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of German Emperor, elected King of Finland by Finnish Landtag.
- British armored car batteries enter Ballber, 500 Turks surrender to local inhabitants.
- Oct. 10—British take Cambrai and advance 12 miles beyond; take Le Cateau, important railway junction, and Roucourt, 7 miles northwest of Douai. French advance east of St. Quentin. United States troops capture Vaux-Andigny and St. Souplet, also Busigny, 6 miles southwest of Le Cateau.

- Oct. 10.—Since beginning of St. Mihiel offensive United States anti-aircraft cannon and machine guns have brought down 32 enemy planes; 20 by machine guns; 12 by heavier guns.
- Irish mail steamer *Leinster*, carrying 687 passengers and a crew of 75, torpedoed in Irish Channel by German submarine; 480 lives lost.
- Oct. 11. French continue pursuit of Germans east of St. Quentin, advance 4 miles, occupy Ficulaine, Neuville, Regny, Chailion-sur-Oise, and Thimelles; south of Oise take Servais; between Ailette and Aisne take Beaulieu-et-Clivry, Vermeuil, Cortonne and Bourg-et-Comin; cross the Aisne, occupy Pargnan and Beaurieux and capture Termes, and Grandpre railroad station. British capture Hurvy (in angle between Selle River and Scheldt Canal) and Village of Briastre; between the Scarpe and Quierzy-la-Motte, take Sully-en-Ostrevent, Vitry-en-Artois, Lzel-les-Eperchin, Drocourt and Fouquieres.
- Oct. 12.—Gen. Haug and British advance within a mile of Douai. Germans retire behind the Suesee Canal, French capture Vouziers.
- At Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, the President receives from Associated Press unofficial text of Germany's reply to his questions of Oct. 8.—accepts terms of Mr. Wilson's address of Jan. 28, 1918; suggests a mixed commission to make arrangements; agrees to evacuation and claims to be supported by great majority of the Reichstag and to speak in the name of the German people.
- The British hold villages of Hamel, Brechieres and Cerny and capture Montigny, Harnes and Anany. United States troops take Convoys Woods and Molleville Farm and are before St. Jovin and Cuneel, which are in flames. United States troops gain 5 miles on 10 mile front, defeat 7 German divisions; capture 10,000 prisoners; take St. Mihiel, Thioncourt and other towns.
- United States transport *Amphion* (7,409 tons), home-bound, has 2 hours' running fight with U-boat 800 miles off Atlantic coast; 8 men wounded, 2 fatally.
- Serbians capture Nish.
- Japanese troops, under Gen. Muto, arrive at Irkutsk; are welcomed by Gen. Ivanoff, War Minister of Omsk Government.
- Oct. 13.—French take Laon and La Fere. Gen. Gouraud reached Aisne bend below Rethel, 27 miles northeast of Rheims. The British cross the Suesee Canal; take 200 prisoners, 5,000 civilians in villages and towns taken are liberated.
- Since beginning Champagne offensive French have taken 21,567 prisoners (490 officers), 600 guns, 3,500 machine guns, 200 mine throwers, a great quantity of munitions and war materials.
- President Poincare, in Paris, makes Premier Hughes of Australia a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.
- Oct. 14.—In Albania, Italians take Durazzo. French take Prizrend and Mitrovitsa; are now 150 miles from Monastir and same from Sarajevo.
- Oct. 14.—British cavalry advance; occupy Tripoli.
- British attack on 20-mile front toward Lys River and get canal. Gen. Plummer's troops capture Menin Junction. Belgians and French take Thourout and Roulers. French advance in Champagne, near Rethel. Allied line is within 2 miles of Courtrai. To the south British cross Haute-Deul Canal, on a 5-mile front. French and British reach the Courtrai-Ingelmansere railway.
- In Flanders offensive so far 10,000 prisoners have been taken.
- United States troops pass beyond Cuneel and Romagny, pierce positions of St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges; take about 750 prisoners. United States patrol crosses the Selle River near St. Souplet; takes 30 prisoners. Allies take Donat, Boschinden, Galleghem, Wulverghem and Wervicq. French capture Roulers. Belgians take Hazebrouk, Gitsberg and Beyern. All take prisoners. Day's total, 7,100. Germans react heavily in area north of Le Cateau.
- Week's British casualty list: Killed or died of wounds, officers 552, men 6,947; wounded or missing, officers 1,711, men 26,180.
- France breaks diplomatic relations with Finland.
- The President replies to Germany's peace offer in effect that military supremacy of armies of United States and Allies must be safeguarded, processes and methods left to military advisers; illegal and inhumane practices must cease and German people must alter their government so that no one power can of its single choice destroy the peace of the world.
- M. Frank Bouillon, head of Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs, says France will insist on evacuation of occupied territories, including Alsace-Lorraine; will demand guarantees for everything, taking German word for nothing.
- New Turkish Cabinet, Tewfik Pasha Premier, notifies Austria-Hungary that owing to military conditions Turkey must conclude a separate peace with the Entente.
- Oct. 15.—United States troops widen breach in Kriemhild line. German counter attacks fail. Left wing crosses the Aire and pass Grand Pre; center takes Hill 286, British, in Selle Valley, take village of Hanussy and 300 prisoners. Gen. Plumer in last 3 days advances 8 miles in Flanders; takes towns of Comines, Wervicq, Menin, Wulverghem, Heule and Gaerne.
- United States transport *America* sinks at Hoboken pier.
- British occupy Honis without opposition.
- Czechs, in Prague, Bohemia, start revolt against rule of Austria; martial law proclaimed throughout Bohemia.
- Oct. 16.—British cross the Lys, between Armentieres and Menin. Southwest of Rethel French capture village of Aey-Romance; northwest of Sissonne take Notre Dame de Liesse and village of Talma. United States troops occupy town of Grand Pre; capture La Musari Farm. French cavalry approach Thielt, 7 miles from Ghent-Bruges Canal (10 miles from Holland border). British reach Quesnoy, 4 miles north of Lille; take Linselles. Belgians attack Bayvahe, northeast of Courtrai. Liege division of Belgium captures German colonel, his staff and 2,000 men. Belgians cut Thourout-Ostend road and are astride of Thourout-Bruges Road.
- Allied forces, including United States troops, repulse Bolshevik attacks on banks of Dvina. Americans and Russians advance toward Welsk, 125 miles northeast of Volodga.
- British cavalry occupy Tripoli, 45 miles north of Beirut.
- London reports that up to July 31, India had contributed 1,115,189 men to the British Army. First Indian war loan, \$200,000,000; a second loan still greater in amount not specified.
- Germany's Federal Council accepts amendment to the Constitution; hereafter consent of Federal Council and of the Reichstag required for peace treaties in case of declaration of war, except in case of invasion.
- Baron Burián, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister says to Foreign Affairs Committee of Austrian delegations, in discussing President's note: "We always establish an agreement with Germany."
- Oct. 16.—Serbian troops capture Krushevatz, 30 miles northwest of Nish. German airplanes bomb Nish.
- The French take Ipek, in Montenegro.
- Oct. 17.—Allied troops capture Ostend, Bruges and Lille, and occupy Douai. King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth enter Ostend. The French cross the Oise, 8 miles southwest of Guse. United States troops take Chailion Wood.
- Germans bombard Dunkirk with long range guns; 2 Americans killed; 1 man wounded.
- Oct. 18.—Allies take Zebrugges, Bruges, Thielt, Tournai, Ronbaix and many other small towns. British take more of Lille salient. United States and British troops attack east of Le Cateau, take Bazel. French troops retake Forest of Anghien and village

- of Mennevret, a gain of 3 miles. United States infantry advance north of Romagne and take Bantheville; northwest of Grand Pre, take Talma Farm.
- More than 60 United States bombing planes attack Bayonville, Bazancay and other towns north of Grand Pre; escorting planes bring down 10 German planes. 140 United States planes raid beyond German lines and all return. They raid Remonville, Briquenay, Verpel, Clery-le-Grand, Amcreville and Inrecoart; pursuit planes engage in 35 a/c fights, bring down 12 enemy planes.
- French Premier Clemenceau, in Chamber of Deputies, says: "Our victory does not spell revenge."
- Czechs occupy Prague, in Bohemia. Czechoslovak National Council, sitting in Paris, formally declares independence.
- Emperor Charles proclaims plan for federalization of Austria.
- Guatemala confiscates German owned electric light company at Guatemala City.
- Oct. 19.—British advance east of Lille toward Tournai. British, Americans and French press Germans along the Oise-Sambre Canal and in Argonne and Meuse region. Germans withdraw from Belgian and French front from North Sea to the Sambre. 6,000 Germans are caught between advancing troops and the Holland frontier above Ecloo. Germans evacuate Loges Wood on northwest and Bantheville Wood to the east.
- Allies capture Zaietchar, close to Bulgarian border.
- President says to Austria, in effect: "United States, having recognized Czechoslovaks, the terms of Jan. 8 address no longer applies," and refuses an armistice.
- Oct. 20.—Allied forces drive back Gen. Ludendorff's 40 divisions above and below Valenciennes, on the Scheldt, a pivotal point. The British are within a mile of Valenciennes and within 7 miles of Ghent. The French surround city of Audenarde, 15 miles below Ghent. Gen. Gouraud attacks west of the Meuse; takes heights east of the Aisne, and south of Vouziers, 20 guns and many prisoners. United States troops advance on edge of Bois-de-Bantheville and in region of Bourret; clean up Bois-le-Rappes, take 80 prisoners; cross Oise Canal.
- French and Serbs reach the Danube, in the region of Viefin (an important Bulgaria river town); across the Danube lies Califat, a Roumanian city.
- German note, unofficial, is received by wireless. On its face accepts President Wilson's conditions; claims Kaiser's personal arbitrary powers have been taken from him; denies barbarity; claims retreat destructions permissible under international law. Submarines all recalled to their bases.
- Oct. 21.—British week's casualty list: Killed or died of wounds, officers 517, men 4,971; wounded or missing, officers 1,464, men 30,198.
- British airmen attack barracks and railways at Metz; 7 battle machines missing. German airmen bomb region around Clermont, Montfaucon and Rarecourt.
- Serbian and French forces reach Paracin, 46 miles northwest of Nish, 85 miles southeast of Belgrade; take 1,000 Austro-German prisoners.
- King George of England, in speech to inter-parliamentary delegates at Buckingham Palace, says: "Victory is within reach and must be complete."
- Socialist papers in Germany demand that the Kaiser abdicate.
- Oct. 22.—Chancellor Maximilian says in Reichstag, "German people will not submit to a peace by violence, nor will they be brought blindly to the conference table."
- Oct. 23.—British cross the Scheldt, 5 miles north of Tournai. French and Belgians advance toward Ghent, cross Lys Canal at several points. Allies drive toward Conde, with Mons as objective. British capture Oureq. French advance between Serre and the Oise; reach Assis-sur-Serre and the St. Jacques Farm, northwest of Chalandry. Czechoslovak forces aid in the recapture of village of Terton.
- Serbians occupy Massif of Mecka, and village of Cicevak; take 300 prisoners.
- The Turks quit Tabriz, Persia.
- Oct. 23.—President Wilson replies to the German note, says he will take up question of armistice with his co-belligerents; refers details to field commanders and says: "If we must deal with the present Imperial Government of Germany we cannot trust it and must demand surrender."
- British gain on 17-mile front south of Valenciennes; approach Le Quesnoy; take Chailion and Orrs. West of the Meuse United States forces take Bantheville, Briculles and Hills 297, 299 and 281, Belle Joyeuse and Talma Farms.
- In Serbia French continue advance and enter Negotin.
- British airmen bomb railways at Burbach and Saar-Brucken, chemical factories at Mannheim and railways at Coblenz, near Mainz, and at Metz-Sablons.
- Explosion in factory at Dessau, Germany, kills 70, wounds 50.
- Count Karolyi, in Hungarian Unterhaus, moves a resolution for independence of Hungary and a separate peace and demands resignation of Wekerle cabinet.
- Oct. 24.—British advance on 25-mile front between Sambre Canal and the Scheldt, take 7,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns; forest of Raimes is cleared; forest of Mormal reached. Allied line is within 15 miles of Maubeuge. British also take villages of Neuville, Salesches and Beau-Degnes, Thiers Haute Rive and Thun. On the Oise front, French cross canal east of Grand Verly; on the right reach road between La Fere-Chevresis and Ferrier Farm. United States troops take Bois Belleau.
- In Monte Grappa sector Italians cross Ornica River; take Monte Solarolo, part of Monte Pressolan and Monte Pertica. Italians, aided by British and French, have thus far taken 3,000 prisoners. On Asiago Plateau French take Monte Sisenol.
- Gen. Joseph Haller is named Commander-in-Chief of Polish forces fighting with the Allies.
- Oct. 25.—Germans push back British on the Scheldt and the Sambre and the French on the Oise and Serre. British in 2 days take 9,000 prisoners, 150 guns. British cross railway between Le Quesnoy and Mainz and the Ecailion River. The French cross the Serre between Crecy and Montiers.
- Germans in Argonne region are damming rivers and flooding the country to stop United States advance. British advance 2½ miles. French take 3,155 prisoners. French cross the Danube into Roumania.
- Serbian troops take heights south of Kragyevatz.
- Count Andrássy succeeds Baron Burian as Austrian Premier. Count Albert Apponyi succeeds Dr. Wekerle as Hungarian Premier.
- Col. Edward M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, reaches Paris.
- British Admiralty publishes navy figures: Fleet increased during war from 2,500,000 tons to 6,500,000 tons; personnel from 146,000 to 406,000. Soldiers transported 21,500,000; lost 4,291.
- Oct. 26.—British troops cross Rhonelle and circle Valenciennes; take Famars and 1,000 prisoners. The French press east from the Oise and northeast from the Serre toward Hirson; take Mont Carmel and Angeltontaine.
- A German official paper at Berlin announces that the Emperor has accepted a request for retirement made by General of Infantry Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster General and commander in time of peace of 25th Infantry Brigade. Despatches from the German capital indicate that the resignation had been forced by the pro-peace majority in the Reichstag. Ludendorff was the soldier who, on account of his reputation as an expert in retreat tactics, was put on the western front to extricate the Crown Prince's armies from the tightening grasp of the Allied forces.
- Oct. 26.—In last 4 days Allies have taken 15,000 prisoners; German casualties have been 50,000.

Oct. 26—Italians continue advance on mountain and Piave fronts; take 2000 Austrian prisoners and advance in Albania.

—British, under Gen. Allenby, occupy Aleppo. In Mesopotamia, Gen. Marshall continues pursuit of Turks on both sides of Tigris.

Oct. 27—French advance 5 miles between the Oise and the Serre. Reach outskirts of Gise; take Crecy-sur-Serre, Béhéric, Macquigny and Praix-Landifrey, Montcau-Neuf and Montigny-sur-Serre, Origny-St. Benoite, Courmelles and Chevreix-Monceau. On the Verdun front east of the Meuse, United States troops attack and take Bois Belleau. East of Rethel United States troops advance two-thirds of a mile. Germans counter attack British at Famars and are repulsed.

—Italians and British cross the Piave, take the Island of Grave di Pedepoli.

Oct. 28—Germans counter attack the French on the Oise front. French advance east of the Peron, in region northeast of Bois-les-Pargny. British south of Valenciennes advance between the Rhonelle and the Scheldt; take 100 prisoners. British troops enter Lys and are welcomed with enthusiasm. Americans east of the Meuse attack Germans in Consenvoye Wood and Ormont Wood and are repulsed.

—Allies on 45-mile front drive Austrians 5 miles from the Piave toward the Livigna. Conghelino is taken and 15,000 prisoners.

—Gen. Pershing's artillery bombards the Germans Longnyon-Mezieres shuttle service.

—Hungary sends note, signed by Count Andrássy, new Foreign Austro-Hungarian Minister, that it accepts all conditions, including independence of Czechoslovaks and Jugo-Slavs is ready for armistice.

—M. Poincaré, President of France, receives Col. Edward M. House.

—British Food Controller increases retail price of meat and reduces meat rations to 3½ pound per week per person, except ham and bacon.

—Kaiser Wilhelm writes to Imperial Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, approving of transfer of "fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person" to the people.

Oct. 29—Fierce fighting continues on mile wide strip between the Scheldt and the Rhonelle. United States artillery bombard extensions of main line into Conflans and sweep areas near Spincourt and nearby towns for miles. Germans shell Banthville and Cmel. Civilians in panic flee from Rhine towns, taking their deposits from banks.

—Day's United States casualties: Army, 360; marine corps, 69.

—United States airmen bomb Montigny and Duvillers; 5 United States planes on reconnaissance missions are lost.

—Serbians advance 12 miles; now within 45 miles of Belgrade.

—From Oct. 14 to 27 Allied armies in Flanders took 18,263 prisoners (41 officers), 509 guns, 1,200 machine guns.

—In Germany the Federal Council approves bill passed by Reichstag Oct. 26, providing that sanction of Reichstag and Bundesrat is necessary for a declaration of war, that the Chancellor is responsible for the Kaiser's political actions and the Minister of War is responsible to the Reichstag.

—Count Andrássy, Austrian Foreign Minister, sends note to Secretary of State Lansing, requesting immediate armistice and communicates it to the French, British, Japanese and Italian Governments, begging for their approval and support.

Oct. 30—Italians advance 12 miles beyond the Piave, reach the Livigna on 50 mile front; take more than 100 towns and villages; take Segusina and Monte Cosin. United States troops take Amerexville and advance for about two miles. French advance on north bank of the Oise, take Beaufort Farm. Between the Lys and the Scheldt, near Famars and Englefontaine Germans repulse attacks.

—French advance on north bank of Oise, west of Gise, take Beaufort Farm; advance on right of

the Peron. French occupy enemy trenches south of Gise and approach road between Gise and Herle-Vieville. Germans make 2 unsuccessful raids in Lorraine. United States troops occupy Amerexville, north of Verdun. Belgian official statement says prisoners taken Oct. 14 to 27, in Flanders, number 18,263 (331 officers), 509 guns, over 1,200 machine guns. On Italian front British reach Roncigelle, Ornelle, Fontanelle and line of Monticane River to Ramara; cross the Monticane about 6 miles beyond the Piave. Austria recognizes Czechoslovak nation. Gen. Weber, Austrian, and deputation apply to Gen. Diaz for armistice; application forwarded to Supreme War Council at Versailles. Passenger and merchandise traffic between Germany and Austria ceases. Empire Turkish force on Tigris, about 7,000, surrender. Rioting in Budapest; banks attacked and stores looted.

Oct. 31—Italian troops reach Ponte Delle Alpi, north-east of City of Belluno, take height of Cesene, ridge between valleys of Follina and Piave; occupy Pass of Serravalle, in Grappa region take Col Caprile, Col Bonato, Asolone, Mount Prassolan, salient of Solaro, Mount Spinoletta and Plateau of Asiago. Prisoners taken thus far over 50,000. Italians have 54 divisions and are assisted by less than 4 Allied divisions.

Nov. 1—Gen. Pershing's forces advance to northeast of Grandpre, capture a dozen or more fortified villages and 3,000 prisoners; take Andevanne and clear the Bois des Loges. Hungarian Republic proclaimed in Budapest, where the national colors, red, white and green, are displayed; mobs release military and political prisoners; Emperor Charles escapes to Godollo, 20 miles northeast of Budapest. The red flag of Socialism is hoisted in Vienna. National Assembly meets in Vienna and accepts a new Constitution without the crown. Victor Adler, Socialist, is Foreign Secretary; Cavalry Captain Meyer, War Minister; Dr. Maloja, Social Democrat, Minister of Interior; Dr. Steinwender, German Nationalist, Minister of Finance.

Nov. 2—Move Verdun United States troops advance an average of 2½ miles on 14-mile front; in last 2 days take 3,000 prisoners, 60 heavy cannon, hundreds of machine guns; capture Fosse, 8 miles southwest from Stenay; railway junctions in regions of Montmedy and Longuyon under fire of United States big guns. Paris reports since drive began on western front, July 15, Allied armies have taken 362,355 prisoners (7,500 officers), 6,217 cannon, 38,622 machine guns, 3,967 mine throwers. During October Allies captured 103,343 prisoners (2,472 officers), 2,064 cannon, 13,639 machine guns, 1,988 mine throwers. British casualties reported during October total 158,825 officers and men.

—Italians advance on 125-mile front, reach l'agliament River; in present offensive have freed over 1,000 square miles of conquered territory, taken 80,000 prisoners, 1,600 guns; booty taken exceeds in value \$800,000,000. In the Trentino Italians advance as far as Susana Valley passing the Austrian frontier.

—British take villages of Preseau, Valenciennes, Marly, advance northeast of Maresches, capture hamlet of St. Hubert and farms in that region. United States troops take and pass beyond St. Georges, Incourt, Landreville, Chumery, Remonville, Estanne and Cléry-le Grand.

—Italian Government announces that officer of Austrian General Staff presented himself at front of Italian lines bearing credentials, asking to discuss armistice. Gen. Diaz referred question to Premier Orlando, now in Paris, who informs Inter Allied Conference, which discusses and defines armistice conditions and charged Gen. Diaz in name of Governments of Allies and of United States to communicate them to Austrian white flag bearers.

King Boris abdicates throne of Bulgaria. Present Government established at Livnova under leadership of M. Stambulchisky (opposed by King) and on Sept. 30.

- Nov. 3.—United States troops advance to within 4 miles of Stenay, take many towns, prisoners and much booty; Gen. Pershing's men, with Gen. Haig's and French, reach Ghent, then skirting, enter Audenarde. United States bombing air machines attack Martincourt, Monzay, Beauchair and Hamfort. French and Americans clear enemy out of Bourgoigne Woods and whole of Argonne region; take Chatillon-sur-Barre and Bois du Chesne, Toges, Belleville, Quatre-Champs, Noirval and Les Alleux.
- Italians capture Trent. Italian forces land at Trieste. Italian cavalry enter Udine, chief Austrian base in Italy. In drive more than 100,000 prisoners taken and over 2,200 guns; entire regiments surrender to Gen. Diaz.
- Jugo-Slavs seize Austro-Hungarian fleet, except Viribus Unitis, recently sunk by Italians, and send wireless to President Wilson offering to hand vessels over to United States Government or representatives of Allied navies.
- Serbian Army occupies Belgrade.
- Nov. 4.—British take Valenciennes, advance 5 miles on 30-mile front and are half way through Mormal Forest; take 10,000 prisoners, 200 guns; on northern flank approach Belgian border. First British division take villages of Pesmy, Hantrevé and La Groise; 32d division takes Ruedenhaut and drives enemy from Mezières, La Folle and Sambreton; 13th division take Soyers, Preux-au-Bois, Heep, Futoy and Louvignies. Franco-American troops and Belgians, under King Albert, are in out-skirts of Ghent and in possession of Audenarde. All towns on west bank of Meuse south of Hailes now in American hands. United States troops penetrate village of Beaumont and occupy Laucville, opposite Stenay; take Les Grandes Armoises, an advance of over 5 miles. United States troops now 7½ miles from Carignan, on Mezières-Metz railroad, and 9 miles from Sedan.
- Austria accepts truce terms—immediate ending of hostilities by land, on sea and in air; demobilization of Austro-Hungarian Army, immediate withdrawal from North Sea to Switzerland, half of equipment to be surrendered; evacuation of all territory invaded since war began, military and railway equipment and coal to be given up; no new destruction, pillage or requisitions; right of free movement over territory and means of communication; evacuation in 15 days of all German troops, any remaining to be interned; local authorities of evacuated territory to administer under Allied control; repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied prisoners of war and interned subjects of civil populations; naval conditions, definite information of location and movements of Austro-Hungarian ships to be given; surrender of 15 submarines and all German submarines now in or hereafter entering Austro-Hungarian waters; other surface war ships to be disarmed; 34 war ships to be surrendered; freedom of the Adriatic and up the Danube; Allies and United States to occupy or dismantle fortifications; blockade conditions unchanged, naval aircraft to be concentrated at designated bases; evacuation of Italian coasts, occupation by Allies and United States of land and sea fortifications; merchant vessels to be returned; no destruction of ships or material; naval and marine prisoners to be returned without reciprocity.
- People in Vienna reported to be delirious with joy at peace news.
- Armistice with Austria goes into effect at 3 P. M. Before that Italy had 300,000 prisoners, 5,000 guns.
- President Wilson cables felicitations to King of Italy. Secretary Lansing sends message to Baron Sommo, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, now in Versailles.
- Allies settle on and sign truce terms for Germany.
- Chilian Government seizes all German interned trade ships.
- New (Omsk) Russian Government rescues from "Reds" \$400,000,000 in gold taken from Petrograd to Kazan by Bolsheviks.
- Nov. 5.—Marshal Foch has the Allies' armistice terms ready for the Germans.
- Southward from Ghent the Americans went further over the Scheldt, above Audenarde, while south of there British forces occupied a wide stretch of the eastern river bank.
- Pershing's 1st Army continued its advance on both banks of the Meuse. Crossings were made north and south of Dun and large forces made good their hold on the hills of the eastern bank and pressed on toward Stenay, from which they were distant 6 miles, and Montmédy. By an advance of more than 4 miles on the center (where the Metropolitan Division from New York has been operating) they passed beyond Raucourt Wood to within 5 miles of the point where the great trunk line to Metz crosses the river and within 8 miles of Sedan.
- The Allies began the siege of Ghent, the stronghold on the Scheldt River, with American, Belgian, British and French units participating and with the Queen of the Belgians watching, in the van of the attack, the smashing of the city's defenses. Germans already reported to have withdrawn their main forces from the city.
- The American forces later captured Liny-devant-Dun and Milly-devant-Dun, 6 miles south of Stenay, east of the Meuse. They were also occupying the hills on the east bank of the river, despite a stiff machine gun resistance by the Germans.
- Between the Sambre Canal and the Argonne the French advanced more than 6 miles at points. They captured more than 4,000 prisoners and at least 60 cannon.
- Nov. 6.—Reports from the center of the American line are to the effect that the town of Monzon is on fire and that part of Sedan is burning. Its footing established east of the Meuse, the American Army has forced its way along both banks of the river, within 6 miles of Sedan.
- American and French troops continue their advance. Murvaux, north of the Freya line and east of Dun, was reached this afternoon, and operations about the heights to the east of Sedan are under way.
- The British, further west, are 4 miles within the trunk line connecting Northern France and Lorraine, threatening to divide the enemy's forces into 3 armies, with precarious roads of retreat.
- As a result of the menace on the flanks, the Germans are retreating fast in the center, leaving guns and supplies. Following fast on them the French forged ahead from 5 to 7 miles from Guise to the point of their junction with the American forces west of the Meuse.
- Nov. 7.—The Americans have not only captured Sedan in their advance on both sides of the Meuse, but have made a jump toward the Briey iron mines, which the Longuyon line protects. Longuyon for several days has been under the fire of American guns. With that part of Sedan resting on the western bank of the river occupied, the American Army is consolidating its positions and preparing for a further advance. It was contingents of the noted Rainbow Division and of the 1st Division that made the final whirlwind dash into Sedan.
- The French advanced 10 miles at points, directly menacing the German center communications. More than 100 villages were taken.
- British forces are continuing their progress along the Franco-Belgian battle line. Northeast of Valenciennes they have reached the outskirts of Quevrain and Crespin, close to the Belgian border. Further south the town of Augre has been taken. Southeast of the Mormal Forest the British have captured Monceau-St. Vaast and Dompierre, 3 miles northwest of the railway junction of Avesnes.
- Advices from neutral sources indicate that the outbreaks at Kiel and Hamburg and the suburbs of the latter city are assuming serious proportions, the correspondent of the Copenhagen Politik at Vamdrup reporting violent artillery firing in the streets of Hamburg.

- Nov. 7.—A premature publication in afternoon newspapers that peace terms had been agreed to by Germany made New York City delirious with joy; whistles and sirens blew, bells rang, business was practically abandoned and the streets filled up with merry-makers very similar to an old night before New Year celebration. The excitement continued to a late hour in spite of publication of denials of authenticity of report.
- Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander of the American naval forces in French waters, later said he authorized the giving out of the announcement of the alleged signing, believing it to be authentic.
- Twenty thousand deserters from the German Army are marching through the streets of Berlin.
- A large part of the German Navy and a great part of Schleswig are in the hands of the revolutionists, according to reports received in Copenhagen from Kiel and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company. All of the workshops have been occupied by the Red troops and Kiel is governed by a Marines' Soldiers' and Workers' Council. All the street car lines and railways are under control of this council.
- Virtually all the German fleet has revolted, according to a despatch received from The Hague. The men are masters at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Helgoland, Borkum and Cuxhaven.
- In taking over the battleship Kaiser at Kiel the officers attempting to defend the German flag were overpowered, and 2 of them, including the commander, were killed and a number of others were wounded, says the Cologne Gazette. Three companies of infantry sent to Kiel to restore order joined the revolution and a fourth company was disbanded. During the night, hussars sent from Wandsbeck were forced to turn back by sailors armed with machine guns.
- Nov. 8.—Germany's armistice delegates were received by Marshal Foch at 9 A. M. in a railroad car in which the Commander-in-Chief has his headquarters. Matthias Erzberger, leader of the enemy delegation, speaking in French, announced that the German Government had appointed them plenipotentiaries to take cognizance of the terms, and eventually to sign an armistice. Marshal Foch then read the terms to them, dwelling upon each word. They made a few observations, pointing out difficulties in the way of carrying out some secondary clauses. Then Erzberger asked for a suspension of hostilities. This request Marshal Foch refused. The delegates having obtained permission to send a courier to Spa, German great headquarters, and communicate with that place by wireless, withdrew. The armistice terms called for an answer within 72 hours, expiring at 11 A. M. Monday.
- The French have reached Mezieres, the railroad junction on the left of the American front on the Meuse. Gen. Gouraud holds the west bank of the Meuse from Sedan to the outskirts of Mezieres. His troops advanced from 5 to 8 miles in a day. Scores of villages were liberated. Artillery and supplies were rushed up over roads deep with mud and the German resistance became stiffer.
- The Americans have moved their positions beyond Sedan on both sides of the river, consolidating their tremendous gains of the last 4 days.
- The British not only have taken the stronghold of Avesnes and vital junction of the enemy's communications between the north and south armies, but have pushed their line to within 2 miles of Maubenge, a total gain of 5 miles on a front of more than 30 miles.
- Emperor William has refused a demand of the Socialists that he and the Crown Prince abdicate. Chancellor Maximilian, unable to control the Socialists, who are the most powerful bloc in the Reichstag majority, has resigned.
- A popular uprising in Munich has resulted in the proclamation of a republic in Bavaria.
- The rebels who raised the red flag at Kiel now control all the North Sea Coast of Germany and part of the Baltic shore. Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, fled under a red flag from Kiel, fired on by revolutionists.
- Rebellious movements are reported in the great industrial district about Essen.
- Nov. 9.—"The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the throne," officially announces the retiring Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden. Prince Max acted a few hours as Regent.
- Revolt of the soldiers, sailors and workmen, which began at Kiel, has spread over Germany until the movement has embraced practically all northeastern and northwestern sections of the empire. Rebellions have occurred in Hanover, Cologne, Brunswick and Magdeburg, the latter city 80 miles southwest of Berlin.
- The population of the Polish Province of Plock has risen against the Germans and there have been conflicts in which a number of persons of both sides have been killed.
- Nov. 9.—At Berlin the Socialists have taken over the new Government.
- The commander at Kiel and Naval Capt. Heine were shot and killed while resisting arrest.
- A general railway strike has been started in Germany. Owing to the run on the banks in Berlin these institutions have stopped payment.
- Six German battleships anchored outside of Flensburg in Schleswig have directed their guns against the revolutionists. The battleship Konig, which refused to surrender, was captured after a fight.
- The retired Prussian General, Gustav Adloff, 82 years old, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War, committed suicide at the foot of the Bismarck statue in Brunswick.
- The Americans advanced everywhere along their line. The enemy artillery fire was from large calibre guns, indicating positions a great distance away. One American division reached Monzy in its forward march, despite machine gun resistance and a fire from mine throwers. Five American ambulances drove by mistake into the German lines northeast of Lion-devant-Dun and were captured. Comrades organized a rescue party and returned with the ambulances, 4 prisoners and 3 guns. The Americans are in control of both sides of the Meuse and occupied Remoiville Wood. They crossed the river at Monzon, thus making their line on both sides complete from Villers-devant-Monzon southward.
- The British battleship Britannia was torpedoed near the west entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar and sank 3½ hours later, according to an Admiralty announcement; 39 officers and 653 men were saved. The Britannia, which had a displacement of 16,350 tons, was launched at Portsmouth Dec. 10, 1904. She was 153.7 feet in length, had a speed of approximately 19 knots an hour and carried a peace time complement of 777 men. Her main armament consisted of 4 12-inch guns.
- Field Marshal Haig announced the capture of the fortress of Maubenge by the Guards and 6th Divisions. British troops have made progress south of that town and are east of the Avesnes-Maubenge road. North of Tournai the British are on the east bank of the Scheldt, about Herinnes and Herchem. South of Maubenge the British are pushing eastward and are beyond the Avesnes-Maubenge road.
- French cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, overthrowing the enemy rearguards, taking prisoners and capturing guns, material and railway trains. Glazem, Fornies, Hiron, Anor and St. Michel were occupied. Our forces continued their pursuit beyond these localities on the general line of Mommegies, the northern outskirts of the St. Michel Forest, Magnigneuse and Philippe Forge. Further east, after having forced a passage on the Thion and Aube Rivers, they occupied the plateau to the north, took Signy-le-Petit and reached the Meuse at Hiron today. At the village of Wagny and south of Maupert Fontaine. On the night they reached and surrounded Mezieres and Monhon, and crossed the Meuse further east, opposite Luns.

- Nov. 9.—Belgian troops are standing along the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal from the Dutch frontier to the Ghent Station. The French troops in Belgium, advancing beyond the Scheldt, were able to occupy Welden and Edeleere. East of Melden the Heights of Koppenberg were captured.
- Friedrich Ebert, upon assuming office at Berlin as Chancellor, issued a proclamation announcing that the new Government at Berlin had taken charge of Business to prevent civil war and famine. In a manifesto addressed to the "citizens" of Germany the Chancellor said he was going to form a people's Government to bring about peace "as quickly as possible," and to confirm the liberty which the Government has gained.
- Nov. 10.—The German courier from the meeting place of the armistice negotiations arrived at German grand headquarters at 10 A. M. He had been delayed by an explosion of an ammunition depot, which he mistook for firing.
- The revolution spreads throughout Germany, headed by Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils.
- Lieut. Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, the head of the Krupp works, and his wife have been arrested.
- The ex-Kaiser and suite flee to Holland, arriving at Eysden, on the frontier, at 7.30 A. M. Thence he went to the Chateau Mildachten, owned by Count William F. C. H. von Bentinck, at de Steeg, a town on the Guelders Yssel, an arm of the Rhine, 12 miles from the German border.
- Count zu Reventlow flees to Denmark. Among the incidents of the revolution is the renunciation by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and his family of the right of exemption from taxation.
- Wilhelm II, the reigning King of Wurttemberg abdicated on Friday night, according to Havas Agency despatches from Basel.
- The 1st and 2d American armies in their attacks extending along the Moselle and the Meuse advanced on a front of 71 miles. French troops operating under the American command also advanced at various points. The captured territory includes the German stronghold of Stenay, Brimoucourt, east of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Lorraine. The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans, who dammed the canals and rivers. The Americans crossed the River Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push. The Germans shelled the Verdun road in the regions of Cesse, Beaumont, Monzon and Balan. The Monzon Bridge was broken in 2 places. Along the Meuse from the region of Sedan to Stenay the enemy machine gunners, clinging to the hills overlooking the river, kept flares burning all during Saturday night, preventing the Americans from crossing.
- The British have entered the outskirts of Mons. It was here the original "contemptibles" made their first stand against von Kluck. South of the city Haig's forces have crossed the Belgian border. Several railroad trains were taken as British advance guards pressed east of Mauthene.
- In Vienna and Neustadt the aeroplane hangars have been burned. At Salzburg there has been shooting in the streets. From Aussig and Pettan hunger revolts are reported, the military food stores being plundered. A Vienna despatch to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says: "The former Austrian navy has ceased to exist. The most valuable warships are lying at the bottom of the sea. Austrian naval officers, who arrived this morning from Ljubach relate that the Jugo-Slavs, to whom the fleet was handed, blew up all the biggest ships at Pola, valued at \$14,000,000, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Italians.
- The Czech-Slovak press agency wires from Ljubach: "Italian military forces have occupied Trieste. The Slovene National Council has protested." The Jugo-Slav National Council at Agram has sent a deputation to the Serbian troops now occupying Mitrovitz, asking that the Serbians occupy the whole of Jugo-Slavia.
- The first member of royalty in the Austrian entourage has arrived in Switzerland with an Italian permit. He is the Duke of Braganza, former pretender to the throne of Portugal, who sought refuge in Austria and joined Emperor Charles's army. He has reached Samadai, near St. Moritz.
- More than a quarter of a million of Italian prisoners of war held in Austria have been returned to Italy. Sick and wounded men will be returned later by way of Switzerland.
- King Victor Emmanuel of Italy made a triumphal entry into Trieste. The entire population welcomed him. The King, who was accompanied by Gen. Diaz, other generals and Lieut. Commander Rizzo, arrived on the destroyer Andace. The King was showered with flowers as he made his way to the City Hall.
- Nov. 11.—German envoys signed the Allied armistice terms at Senlis, at 5 A. M., Paris time, which took effect at 11 A. M., Paris time (6 A. M. New York time). Delay for evacuation prolonged by 24 hours for the left bank of the Rhine besides the 5 days; therefore, 31 days in all. A supplementary declaration to the armistice terms was signed to the effect that in the event of the 6 German battle cruisers, 10 battleships, 8 light cruisers and 50 destroyers not being handed over owing to a mutinous state, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advance base to enable them to enforce the terms.
- The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has abdicated, according to despatches from Hamburg.
- President Wilson reads the terms of the German armistice to Congress in joint session and announces the end of the war. Similar declarations were made to the British Parliament, the French National Assembly, and at other Allied capitals. In New York and other great cities the event was hailed by celebrations.
- Dr. Solf, German Foreign Secretary, addresses a message to Secretary of State Lansing requesting that President Wilson intervene to mitigate "the fearful conditions" existing in Germany. He says the enforcement of the conditions of the armistice, especially the surrender of transport, means the starvation of millions, and requests that the President's influence be directed to overcoming this danger.
- Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposition of the new people's government at Berlin. He asked the Cologne Soldiers and Workers' Council to send delegates to German main headquarters at once. Von Hindenburg said he had taken this action "in order to avoid chaos."
- King Friedrich August of Saxony has been dethroned, according to an official telegram from Berlin.
- When fighting ended the German front line opposite the 1st American Army, running south and north, was approximately as follows. From north of the Chateau d'Hannancelles, through the Bois de Lavale, the Bois de Manheulles, the Bois Masseneue, thence northwest, passing east to Blanzee, east of Grimancourt, east and north of Nobras Woods, thence through the Grand Chenas, east of Bezonvaux, through the Herbelois Woods, east and north of Hill 319, north of Chamont-devant-Danvillers and Hill 324, to the east side of the Thiente Brook and the Danvillers-Metz road, north of Remoiville to the north of the Forest of Woivre and Paalon, to east and north of Stenay, and thence north and slightly west to the end of the sector north of Monzon, along the Meuse.
- The front of the 2d Army from south to north was: Nomeny to Eply, through the Bois Voirrotte, through the Bois Prehant, to the Moselle River and up the river to a point about two-thirds of a mile south of Pigny and thence west to a point one-third of a mile south of Preny. Thence through Remburecourt to the north of the Bois Dommartin, and the Maimois Farm skirting the northern end of Lake Lachaussee, through the Bois les Hautes Epines, through the Bois de Wa-

- ville, St. Hilaire, Marcheville, Riaville to one-third of a mile south of Ville-en-Woevre.
- On the front of the 1st and 2d Armies, between the Meuse and the Moselle, Allied troops hold the former German front line villages of Ronvaux, Watronville, Blanzee, Moranville, Abaucourt, Dieppe and Bezouvaux.
 - Thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot at the Germans at exactly 11 A. M. At many batteries the artillerymen joined hands, forming a long line, as the lanyard of the final shot. There were a few seconds of silence as the shells shot through the heavy mist. Then the gunners cheered, American flags were raised by the soldiers over their dugouts and guns and at the various headquarters. Individual groups unfurled the Stars and Stripes, shook hands and cheered. Soon afterward they were preparing for luncheon. All the boys were hungry, as they had breakfasted early in anticipation of what they considered the greatest day in American history.
 - Mons was taken by the British, and from Belgium to the Meuse the German line was near collapse before the Allied forces got orders to stop punishing the foe. The latest British report says: "At the cessation of hostilities this morning we had reached the general line of the Franco-Belgian frontier, east of Avesnes, Jeumont, Sivry, 4 miles east of Mons, Chievres, Lessines and Gannont."
 - The latest French report says: "In the fifty-second month of a war without precedent in history the French Army, with the aid of the Allies, has achieved the defeat of the enemy."
 - Canada's casualties in the war up to 11 days before the capture of Mons, on the final morning of the conflict, totalled 214,358 men, it was announced here today. These are classified as follows: Killed in action, 34,877; died of wounds or disease, 15,457; wounded, 152,779; presumed dead, missing in action and known prisoners of war, 8,245.
 - Nov. 12.—The abdication of Emperor Charles of Austria is officially announced at Vienna.
 - Latest advices from Germany show that while desultory fighting is occurring in Berlin, and that naval mutineers are refusing to yield to any authority, the Socialist Government is proceeding toward full control. All factions of the Socialists are apparently

- working in unison, and the ultraradical, or so-called Bolshevist element, has gained great recognition. The agreement which has been reached between the Socialist and Independent Socialist Parties and the new regime seems to have secured support from the press. In addition to the Wolff Bureau, the Socialists are now represented by 3 newspapers, the Vorwaerts, the Lokal-Anzeiger, formerly the Emperor's favorite newspaper and now rechristened the Red Flag, and the former semi-official organ, the North German Gazette, which has taken the new title of the International. The revolutionary movement is continually spreading. Koenigsberg, Frankfurt-on-Main and Strassburg are now controlled by the Soviets.
- The Belgian Legation, in an official statement today, announced that Belgium will no longer submit to a status of "guaranteed neutrality" like that which existed before the war. It aspires to "complete independence; to the rights common to all free peoples."
 - Chairman Baruch of the United States War Industries Board began to lift the restrictions on building material so that the country can return to a peace basis gradually. He announced the reversal of priority orders respecting commodities that had been curtailed for the war. The action of the War Industries Board is a first step to be followed as quickly as it is deemed advisable by others.
 - Secretary McAdoo announced a 75 per cent. reduction in Government war risk insurance rates on hulls, cargoes and seamen's insurance. This made the rate on ships and cargoes through the war zone 1/2 of 1 per cent., instead of 2 per cent., with other rates cut accordingly. Treasury officials explained that, although the submarine has been abandoned, risk still exists on account of floating mines and the possibility that some submarines may run amuck.
 - June 28.—German envoys signed the Peace Terms, Aug. 12.—Final casualty reports from the Central Records office of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, made public by the War department today, gave the total battle deaths as 19,498, total wounded 203,690 and prisoners 4,480.
 - July 1.—The army had reported 149,433 cases of disabled soldiers to the War Risk Insurance bureau. It was estimated that the final total would be close to 200,000.

Where Our Soldiers Were in France

Location of the thirty-five combat divisions and six depot divisions of the American Army in France on Nov. 7, four days before the signing of the armistice, was announced by the War Department Nov. 27, as follows:

COMBAT DIVISIONS

- 1st (Regulars)—Nemert and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank Parker.
- 2d (Regulars)—Fosse and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John A. Leguine.
- 3d (Regulars)—Tatnoss and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Preston Brown.
- 4th (Regulars)—Lacey and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Mark L. Hersey.
- 5th (Regulars)—Ome and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Hanson R. Ely.
- 6th (Regulars)—Stonne and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon.
- 7th (Regulars)—Euxeuin and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer.
- 26th (New England)—Bras, Troyon-sur-Meuse, St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. F. E. Lombard.
- 27th (New York)—Corbo, Beaupre-sur, St. Dizier; Major Gen. John P. O'Ryan.
- 28th (Pennsylvania)—Bendfont and St. Dizier; Major Gen. William H. Hay.
- 29th (New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Robert Espino and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edward H. Lewis.
- 31st (Georgia, Alabama, Florida)—Brest; Major Gen. Leroy S. Lyon.
- 32d (Michigan, Wisconsin)—Amercville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. William C. Hahn.
- 33d (Illinois)—Troyon and St. Dizier; Major Gen. George Bell Jr.
- 34th (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota)—Castres; Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston.
- 35th (Missouri, Kansas, Summerville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Peter E. Traub.
- 36th (Texas, Oklahoma)—Conde-en-Barrois, Major Gen. W. B. Smith.
- 37th (Ohio, Thied, Dunkirk)—Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth.
- 38th (Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia)—La Mans, Major Gen. Robert L. Howze.
- 42d (Rainbow)—Marsonelle and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes.
- 77th (New York City)—La Bassoe, Varennes, St. Dizier; Major Gen. Robert Alexander.
- 78th (Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware)—Le Champy Hout and St. Dizier; Major Gen. June H. McRae.
- 79th (Northeast Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Vocherville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn.
- 80th (Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania)—Sommeville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Adelle C. Crooks Jr.
- 81st (North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico, Summerville, Is-sur-Tille, Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey.

82d (Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee)—Florent; Major Gen. George P. Duncan
 84th (Kentucky, Indiana, Southern Illinois)—Neuvic; Major Gen. Harry C. Hale
 86th (Chicago and Northern Illinois)—St. Andre de Cubzac; Major Gen. Charles H. Martin
 87th (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern Alabama)—Pons; Major Gen. S. D. Sturgis
 88th (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, West Illinois)—Montreux Chateau, Is-sur-Tille; Major Gen. William Weigel
 89th (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona)—Taillly and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank L. Wynn
 90th (Texas and Oklahoma)—Villers-devant-Dun and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Henry T. Allen
 91st (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah)—Gostroschebe and Dunkirk; Major Gen. William H. Johnston
 92d (Negroes, National Army)—Marisache and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles C. Eallon
 DEPT OF DEFENSE
 41st (Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming)—St. Aignan and Noyers; Brig. Gen. Eli Cole
 83d (Ohio and West Pennsylvania)—Le Mans and Castres; Major Gen. E. F. Glenn
 76th (New England and New York)—St. Amand, Montreux; Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges
 85th (Michigan and East Wisconsin)—Ponilly; Major Gen. Chase W. Kennedy
 39th (Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana)—St. Florent; Major Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Jr.
 40th (Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and California)—Revinny and St. Dizier; Major Gen. F. S. Strong.

Wilson's Fourteen Points of Peace

On January 8, 1918, President Wilson, in an address to a joint session of Congress named fourteen points as essential in a consideration of peace. His speech, in full, will be found on pages 17-18 of the 1918 World Almanac and Cyclopedia. The fourteen points he stated as follows:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at; after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations

in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored; and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Mr. Wilson's declaration of fourteen peace points was made a day after the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, had stated in a public address to the trades unions what his country considered a basis for peace discussion.

Reveille

A Story of Two Recruits.

Reveille.

A Story of Two Recruits.

In simple meter read the simple tale
Of William Gray and Alexander Dale,
Who "felt the draft"—the draft of Wilhelm's
breath,

And went away to challenge him and death.
Had either been allowed to make a choice
It must be owned he would have shunned the
noise

Of mighty guns and weary marching feet,
For, after all, one's life is very sweet,
And love and ease more tasteful to a youth
Than hard philosophy or quest of truth;
More sweet, indeed, to modern-thinking men
Than wreaths and halos, used since who knows
when

The passions of the masses to inflame,
No less in cause of honor than of shame.
So neither was a hero, then, to start,
Down in the bottom of his civil heart,
Despite the poem in the local "sheet"
And all the hearty handshakes on the street,
Upon the day of setting out to be
An atom in the nation's soldiery.

In Alexander's quota there were boys
Much troubled with a longing to rejoice—
One last rejoicing, they agreed, before
Their Uncle Sammy locked the swinging door.

In Billy's crowd the same desire was felt
And quite a similar aroma smelt,
But William watched the cactus and the sand
Fly past, and did not wish to take a "hand."

"We're into it," said Alex to the rest,
"So damn it, fellows, let us do our best!"

The others nodded so agreeably

That Alex then retold his history:

"Yes, sir, I blew it—house and ear and all

As soon as I was sure about the call;

I figured I would have what fun I could—

And, boys, I bet the life will do us good."

The game progressed, and fanned by words
of praise

The speaker's pride assumed the fighting phase,
He cursed all enemies, and swore that he
Would send the Fritzies to Eternity.

And let no one suppose he meant it not,

Especially when his courage bubbled hot,

Nay, even when he went to bed that night

He clenched his fists and dreamed he had a
night,

Not so with Billy Gray from Arkansas.
Poor Billy marveled at the mighty law
That so relentlessly tore homes apart,
And no less ruthlessly the aching heart.
He did not wander, in his upper berth,
O'er pleasant men's-ry-paths, but saw the earth
In flames of fire, extinguished by the tears
Of all the women of the countless years.
And then he heard his sweetheart say good-by,
And wondered if a soldier ought to cry.

They met on "Angel Island," so renowned,
Where non-commissioned persons so abound,
And so efficiently the "rookies" hound
Who gaze and stand and stand and gaze around
The wind of soldier's-fortune from the bay
Came swirling up the dusty canvas way,
That stony, hot and chilly avenue,
And in a common tent the heroes blew,
The sergeant with an oath had made it clear
That one must be most sanitary here,
And so the Arkansawyer meekly said,
When Alex took a can of snuff to bed:
"I guess we spilled some water on the floor,"
At which the other laughed and spat some
more.
"Cheer up there, kid, the army ain't so bad,"
But in the corner lay a silent lad.

Pray, list, good reader of heroic deeds,
And lover more of action than of creeds,
If you would choose a thrill from out the rest,
Select not that which courses through the
breast
Of hardened soldier on the firing line,
But one that plays upon the shapeless spine
Of some homesick recruit who wakes at morn
To sound of bugle (called by him a "horn")
For then is Alexander, howe'er Great,
Like timid William struggling with his fate,
Each enquiring in his own peculiar way
One curses and the other tries to pray.

The days went by, as e'en in uniform
They must, with spells of calm and fits of
storm,
With hopes and fears and games and many lies,
And weariness and "chow" and scorching skies.

A month had made a mighty change in Will,
In fact the boys had pleased to call him Bill,
A change, that is to say, that one could see
Down in his shoes he knew that he was he.

In Alexander, too, the training showed
He needed now no longer other goad
To gallantry, than leather-legged salute
Acknowledging his own well-polished boot.
He spoke about "the chevron" with a puff
Of lung-familiar smoke that said enough
To indicate the trend of his desire;
Had even called a corporal a liar.

At drill the doughty Dale was rarely caught
In dreams, and Billy Gray was rarely not.
But Billy tried, and his instructors knew,
And many a comrade's whispers pulled him
through.

'Twas Alexander's custom not to rise
Until the trumpet notes had hit the skies,
And then to sway the tent-pole in his speed—
But never once missed reveille, indeed;
No more did Alex miss the passing stew,
Or coffee—or whatever was the brew—
The "spinning wheel," the "grudge-ring," or a
bet.

Or briefest chance to light a cigarette,
At first, in thoughtful moments, on his bunk,
He had a sense as though of being drunk
On some strange subtle liquor of the blood—
But little of such things he understood,
"Oh, h——!" he would impatiently exclaim,
"I'm in the (this is not verbatim) game!"
And naturally he was not many times
The victor thus of faint, soul-echoing chimes
Of Something Better, till he learned to sleep
Upon an oath, quite comfortably deep
Then followed self-made liking of the life,
Of course, not of the **meaning** of the strife,
But satisfaction in the physical,
The rodd'ning blood, the glare, the dust and all.
The change external in the younger man
Was that which goes with quickened step, and
tan;

A very close observer might have caught
A smile at times when days were very hot
And some one fainted, then put on a face,
Recovering, that asked for holidays.
An incident or two like this had shown
The Arkansawyer that he stood alone
Before his self-respect, and he resolved
The puzzle of his soul could not be solved
In coward tricks, however they might tempt,
Before his conscience he was not "exempt."
Indeed, so firmly did he grasp the fact
That he allowed the milling to exact
An unjust tribute from his narrow frame

And suffered needless mis'ry for the same,
But through his resolution, strengthening,
He sometimes thought he caught a glimmering
Of light, far on the foggy way before,
And so in time he wished for home no more.

Let no good patriot suppose that now
The tale is twisted sharply to allow
A sweep of hackneyed sword-adventure brave,
Wherein the youth goes forth in war to save
The mighty Dale. A keener fight is seen
Of times upon that more elusive screen,
The mind, than in a panoramic view
From aeroplane that cuts the Flemish blue.

If William Gray had come to find content,
In measure, in his boisterous cantonment,
And leave home-visions to the midnight dream,
Where bugle turns to cow-horn, and the scream
Of eagle to the fluting call of dove—
The "rain-crow," bird of boyhood and of love—
It was with no illusion such as those
Which gave old Dale a horizontal nose,
But light that came from hope—that hope
which pride
Of manhood had inserted in his hide,
About the time of his last "fever shot"—
A spirit-vaccine, with strange power fraught—
When he perceived how men would whine and
die!
To save their precious lives—where all must
die!

If Billy gave up thinking of the chance
That might impede his soldierly advance,
Or cast him back upon the southern farm,
It was not that the thought had lost its charm,
But he discovered strength in fighting pain
Of heart, and in the tasks that seemed so vain,
Though what it was he never could have told,
Despite the myst'ry almost would unfold
Sometimes in silent moments of the night
When he would wake and wonder what was
right.

Perhaps the thing that held him most of all
To grim adherence to his country's call
Was not the wish a patriot to be,
But just a man who stood unflinchingly
Before a task where other men must stand,
His brothers, made like him, in heart and hand,
No more enamored than himself of strife,
But the longing to enjoy the peaceful life,
The peaceful life—how much it occupied
His mind, since now his metal had been tried:
The lazy body and the selfish soul,

The rotting pastime and the petty goal!
He saw the change in men about him now
Who'd never had to answer Why or How,
Who never had been forced a foot beyond
Their wishes, and for whom had never dawned
A day of weariness for others' sake,
Of pang unsoothed, of thirst with naught to
slake.

He did not think perhaps in phrase like this,
But such the substance was; for one may miss
The college, and the city's life of stress,
And know the way of mortals none the less.

A camp expression Alex favored much
Was quite condemnatory of the "Dutch,"
But choice he gave to one that signified
A man would get "hard-boiled" before he died,
And in the ring where self-defense was taught
The phrase went round like Billy's head when
aught

Occurred to tax the little fellow's strength,
And stretch him out, perchance, his sorry
length

But Billy never seemed to comprehend
That this hard-boiling process was the end
Of one's apprenticeship in such a school,
Or if it were then he was but a fool,
As were all others who declared for peace
Eventual. Let warfare never cease
If manhood only thus could be attained
And earth's oppressed safeguarded or sus-
tained.

And here was where the sadness came to him,
Despite all efforts to maintain his vim;
The men like Alex rapidly progressed,
For who could hate the most could fight the
best,
(So the instructors said) and who could
curse
The baby-killing Huns in speeches terse
With words most bitter gained the general
praise;
Were counted on their signals' "morale" to
raise.

It seemed to Billy, as he thought of it,
(The while mechanically he packed his kit),
These men were taking with them to the Cause
Their pet infirmities, their human flaws,
Which never could fit in, though victory
Of force might come from all the misery;
Since what had so descended from above

In flame of fire, must surely be of love
And not of hate, despite the seeming hell.
If righteousness were done all would be well
Some day; but if to hate were added hate
The lesson of the war had come too late
To usher in a dispensation new,
Which one at times beheld, the vapors through,
"I cannot see it yet," the youngster said,
With muttering lips, unto himself, in bed;
"I cannot see it in the comrades here:
Perhaps 'twill come next year—perhaps next
year."

The morning following, to reveille
The men were early called, since it should be
The day of their departure for the war
But Billy Gray would stand to arms no more,
For in a dream he'd seen the truth at last,
And to its tragedy and sorrow vast
Was fain forevermore to close his eyes,
And so to reveille he didn't rise,
They sent his body down to Arkansas,
And there was war-insurance now for Pa,
But Ma was standing to that Reveille
Where mothers wait, in Time's Uncertainty.

A year went by and Alex came again,
A trifle battle-scarred, but in the main
As good a talker as in days of yore,
With added phrases gathered from the war
His friends received him with a welcome shout,
And even old-time enemies turned out.

A while his tales and his renown sufficed
To hold the town. Six months, and they en-
ticed
A little less perhaps than at the first,
For fame, like bubbles, easily may burst,
Especially fame like Alexander Dale's,
Which so much petty incident entails

A year, and other heroes were in town;
Five years and Alex was but little known.
The schoolgirls now were marrying, and boys
Were men, who scarce recalled the mighty
Noise,
Ten years and Dale was just a common man
Among the millions. Now when he began
The time-worn recitation, no one heard,
Or smiled when he decried some ancient lord

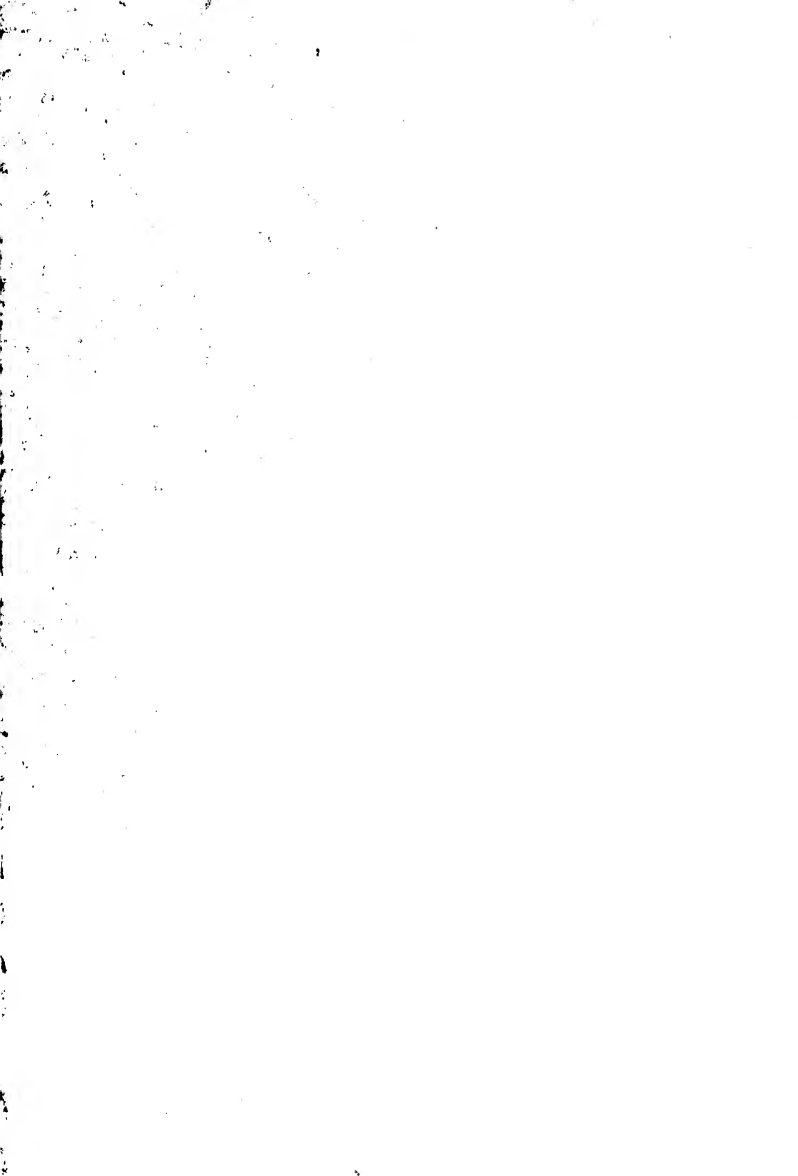
At length the day came round when Alex
took
An inventory of entries in the book
Of all his life, for new no chance remained

Of camouflaging. Wherein had he gained
By living through those years so short, the
verse?
"I think," he said, "my head is getting worse."

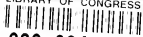
And late that night the minutes were as hours,
And all his physical and mental powers
Were concentrated in prolix review
Of scenes his mind and body had been
through.

He did not hear a bugle, but, instead,
A far-off note kept ringing in his head,
As of a maiden crying, and he saw
The heart of man, and man's imperfect law;
And then he heard, as often through the past,
The roar of strife, the shouts of men amassed
But through it all at intervals occurred
The long lost cry, a woman's, and the word
"You—you," until the whole confusing strife
Became a symbol of his self-lived life,
"I—I—," he murmured, "yes, 'twas all for me!"
And so at dawn he answered Reveille.

When Reveille has sounded for us all,
Perhaps there will be but a single call,
A single meaning made so full and clear
That we shall cease to hate and cease to fear,
Find understanding of that hidden thing
Which makes one man a fool, another king,
Another in the likeness of a god,
And all the passing substance of a clod.
Camp Fremont, Calif., 1918



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